

THE GOOD SAMARITAN PROJECT IN KOREA

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Apr 1953

A Letter From Minsoo Pai

Dear Friends of GSPK:

April 22, 1953

Since returning to my homeland I have not felt danger. Since the Lord is with me, what do I fear? is my faith.

Since Stalin, the monster, is dead, the Reds made another trick. It is called "Cease Fire." We have been fooled enough to know they are planning for their advantage as they did at Pannunjon about 2 years ago. We know it doesn't mean peace. The Koreans are the victims between the 2 powers and ideologies; they know what is coming next. There isn't anyone in the world who doesn't want peace. But the so-called "Peace Agression" means an all-out war project for world conquest by Kremlin. I have had 3 conferences with President Syngman Rhee. He is glad I am in Korea and will have some things for me to do. I'll do all I can to help the Country and Church.

I am to take charge of the Taejon Project for rural leaders' training. At Taejon there is a united mission. Methodist, Presbyterian, U.S.A., United Church of Canada and the Salvation Army are working together. There is a project which is helping the amputees; there is an old children's orphanage and a sanatorium for children. In addition the Mission has a farm. I am to develop a rural leadership training center. GSPK is to support it. A big need in Korea is to develop leadership among the rural people. We have to guide their spiritual and practical lives. In order to spiritualize their material life we need good leaders who can represent Christ among the people. Our idea is to teach how to raise better crops and live stock and all necessary things in order that they can love, help and give to the needy ones. We must teach ways of changing their bad customs; how to improve family life; how to train children; better ways of clothing themselves and cooking, and more about the Christian Religion.

We must build a men's dormitory and one or two residences now. The dormitory will contain a kitchen, dining room and a large room capable of holding 50 cots. Later we shall build a women's dormitory, some residences for the teachers, a building for a chapel and classrooms. We shall need a minimum of \$2,000 for the men's dormitory and two residences. We are applying to UNCRA for materials. We hope to have conferences for rural ministers and leaders as soon as the dormitory is built. By next spring we plan to start the regular one-year training institute.

It is tremendous to see the progress of the "Holy Rice" or "Love Rice" system. I am looking forward to a great movement of love and self-help through this method. A number of churches have started this system, their members setting aside one spoonful of rice per person at each meal and then bringing that rice to the church. It is given to people without enough food on which to live. There have been some big fires in Pusan destroying many houses. Some of the people who have lost all in the fire have been fed with the "Love Rice." The System was very helpful when money was frozen during the recent change-over in currency in Korea.

I believe that between 6,000 and 7,000 people received the relief goods I brought. My friends are proud of their clothes they wear. The aid was great. They feel the warm love of their American brothers and sisters. They say, "How can we live without the clothing and food coming from the good people of America?"

The vitamin pills were given to a number of children and adults. As soon as they took them they began to improve. I would like to have many vitamins, sulfadiazine, aureomycin, and other medicines. There is a great need for clothing of all kinds, especially men's suits, overcoats, woolen clothing, blankets, men's hats (not women's), socks, shorts, underwear, shirts, jackets and sweaters. The people need powdered milk, canned meat, consomme soup, sugar, tooth brushes, tooth powder, towels, toilet paper, stationery and soap. These can be sent to the Mission in Taejon marked for me.

I need your prayers. Then I will go anywhere He sends. I will not be afraid. It is good to hear from you. May God bless you and your work for His Kingdom. Minsoo Pai.

Excerpts from Minsoo's Letters Received Later

May 2, 1953

There are about a dozen boys and girls I know who want to go to America to study. Many of these are of high school age. They have enough money to get to the States. Each will need a family with which to live, a family that can give food and room and provide some money for other living expenses. In return the boy or girl can do some work for

the family during the high school period. Maybe a church or group of people will adopt a Korean student, helping him become well trained to return to Korea as a leader. Perhaps some can go to college. Maybe some scholarships can be gotten. You can never tell how much good one excellent leader can do for his people. I will explain about visas and passports to those interested. Mrs. D.E. Van Ness of the 2nd Presbyterian Church, Newark, Ohio can tell how much patience it takes to bring a student here from Korea. Bright Korean boys and girls beg for a chance for a good education.

We have planted 600 seedlings of apples, peaches, grapes and pears at Taejon. Mr. Hong-Bum Kim of UNKRA will hold a Work Camp at Taejon to help build the dormitory. He expects to have 30 young men and women at the camp to help build the dormitory. MINSOO

May 20, 1953. Ned Adams (head of Presbyterian Missions in Korea) is applying for a jeep. It may not be more than \$600. Ineed one as the farm is 3 miles or more from the Mission. I must go back and forth each day. My address is o/o Presbyterian Mission, 447 -2nd Ku, Daihung Dong, Taejon, Korea. When you send packages of clothes and other articles BE SURE TO ADDRESS THEM TO THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, then put (Minsoo Pai) in a corner. Send packages directly to Taejon, Korea. Ask at your P.O. MINSOO

A MESSAGE FROM G S P K

Dear Friends:

June 16, 1953

We were sorry we couldn't get a letter to you and 3000 other friends of Minsoo 5 weeks ago, but complications necessitated a delay. Now we wish we could hold this a few more days until we hear from Minsoo about the proposed armistice, but we can't.

Mary Alice Pai, completing her 3rd year at Westminster Choir College, Princeton, goes to New York State for a summer job. Last winter she was a member of her College choir which sang with the New York Symphony Orchestra in Carnegie Hall with great success. Money specifically designated by GSPKors helped her through this past semester. We shall need some help for her fourth and last year which begins in September.

John, 14 years old, is to have the first One-Youth Exhibition of Paintings at Ogle-Bay Park, Wheeling June 19, 20, 21. He is the first youth to have an entire exhibit by himself. While still in Junior High he is a member of the High School band.

Young Pai received a Master's degree in Education from Macalester College this month. He is prepared to teach Sociology, Biology, History and Vocal Music. Young expected to teach in the U.S. a while in order to get experience and to pay back college indebtedness before returning to Korea. His visa has expired. The latest report is that our Government will not renew it unless he has a teaching job very soon. Do you know where he can get a teaching position - high school preferably?

Soonok Pai has completed 8½ months of her 1 year practical nursing course at a nearby hospital's school of nursing. Despite the language barrier, the long hours and the task of also keeping her home, she has done well. She is studying nursing in order to be better prepared to help in Korea when she returns.

We need your continued prayers and financial support for Minsoo's work in Korea.

THE GSPK COMMITTEE

A PERSONAL WORD

This is a postscript expressing my personal thoughts, asking you to try understanding the Koreans' feelings as they face one of the bitterest blows they, in their troubled lives, are about to receive - a "Cease-Fire" that will result in their country's continued division (natural resources, water-power for making electricity in the north, Russian & Chinese Communists able to build an army which can roll over Southern Korea at an opportune time). Koreans see the futility of UN's promise to press for political unification of Korea after the fighting ceases. They know how futile 8 years (since end of W. War II) have been UN's talking to Communists about unifying Korea. Korea had an independent country for 4000 years until the U.S. & England agreed to the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Treaty (1905) which allowed Japan "to protect" Korea. 40 years of enslavement followed. Franklin Roosevelt's agreement with Stalin divided Korea (Korean Government in Exile wasn't consulted as far as I know). ^{Some time} between 1947-49 our military Government in Korea tried to persuade Rhee ^{to} collaborate with Communists, taking them into his government. (You can collaborate with Communists as successfully as you can with cholera, said Rhee.) He is an unco-operative, old man, we then said. Southern Korea has been fighting for unification of Korea. Korea's great American hero is Lincoln. Lincoln said, "I believe this government (US) cannot endure permanently half slave & half free." Koreans believe that applies to their nation. Read Gen. Van Fleet's articles in Life Magazine, May 11 & 18. Whatever happens in Korea our Christian help will be needed.

Arthur Prichard

May 43 3

Loyalty of Presb

the conscientious support of a free church such as government is not somewhat as of small account or to be jeopardized by uncooperative representatives of the

Chapter XXIII of the titled "Of the Civil Magistrate with a statement making our heritage of faith the supreme ruler of the governments derive their him. It reads: "God, the and King of all the world; civil magistrates to be the people, for his own public good; and, to this them with the power of the defense and encourage that are good, and for of evil doers."

The second section makes it clear that Christian by faith may be

It is the third section however, which lays down of civil government to terian by faith may be pletely loyal. It reads: supplied: "Civil mag assume to themselves t of the Ward and Sa power of the keys of heaven; or, in the *least ters of faith. . . .* it is magistrates to protect common Lord, without once to any denomination above the rest, in such ecclesiastical persons joy the full, free, liberty of discharging

sacred functions, without violence or danger. And, as Jesus Christ hath appointed a regular government and discipline in his Church, no law of any commonwealth should interfere with, let, or hinder, the due exercise thereof, among the voluntary members of any denomination of Christians, according to their own profession and belief. It is the duty of civil magistrates to *protect the person and good name of all their people*, in such an effectual manner as that no person be suffered, either upon pretense of religion or of infidelity, to offer any *indignity, violence, abuse, or injury to any other person whatsoever*: and to take order, that all religious and ecclesiastical assemblies be held without molestation or disturbance."

It is clear from the above, despite its antique wording, that our forefathers

What an Amputee Discovered

DURING the past year there began in Korea one of the most dramatic projects ever to be undertaken by American missionaries, that of ministering to Korean war amputees. This project is sponsored jointly by participating mission boards, and the team in charge of it is headed by the Rev. Reuben L. Torrey, Jr., Presbyterian missionary who lost an arm in China during World War II.

In the December issue of *OUTREACH* Dr. Torrey told of his welcome by the Korean Christians and of the humbling experience of a Sunday spent with Korean refugees. The following letter, written by Tong Won Chun, an amputee camper, gives one example of the message of hope and life and usefulness the amputee project is bringing to the thousands of amputees in Korea:

"I heard about this camp about two weeks before it opened. A missionary came and told that they were going to build a Vocational School for amputees at Taejon. I just couldn't believe that we were invited. How could an amputee help in building houses? With many doubts we went, hoping at least to have a three-weeks' vacation out of it. When we arrived at Taejon a truck was waiting to take us to the Y.M.C.A., where we were to stay. Everybody welcomed us and we felt entirely at home, which we had never felt for the past few years. After supper we introduced ourselves to one another, and I was deeply inspired by the humble attitude of the missionaries.

"The next morning our work started, and I was worried whether I could work with one arm, but did my best. Most of the campers praised our efforts. One of our amputee group said, as he was putting up

a well-loaded bag of dirt, 'Say, we can do everything with one arm, can't we?' He smiled even though covered with sweat.

"One day while we were working Dr. Torrey came and greeted us with a big smile. The first thing that struck us was that he was not embarrassed with his artificial arm, while we had been most ashamed of having lost an arm. He demonstrated how to use that arm, picking up a pencil and a handkerchief with it. We were comforted, learning that we needn't have worried so much about losing an arm. Dr. Torrey is the first man who has been able to show us how to end our lives of isolation and become normal individuals. We found a new hope for life, and we feel sure the Lord prepared and sent him to us.

"We had been lost so long. Though many came to comfort us in our hospital, there was no comfort for us. We had merely been lying in our beds day after day, with no hope and nothing to do but eat the bowl of rice as it was brought to us, foolishly expecting others to serve us. Through this work camp we have awakened from this nightmare! Today we have found joy and encouragement working in the field with shovels and hoes in hand and living together in the name of our Lord.

"Dr. Torrey, a man who does not let his artificial arm disturb his mind, stood before us with shining countenance and prayed for us, 'Our Lord, bless these amputees and give them sufficient courage to work. . . .'

"I will say to my amputee friends when I go back to our unit, 'Are you disappointed because you lost a part of your body? Then know your God! Do you really want to know your God? Then find him through your labor for others!'"

tion. The interesting thing about the proposal of Congressmen Velde and Jackson for an investigation of Church leaders is that it is a proposal to single them out for special attention. What are some possible reasons for this special attention?

At worst it could be that the Congressmen are assuming (in line with their special attention to teachers in colleges and universities) that the ultimate control of thought and action of all citizens including churchmen is in the civil government. But such an assumption is contrary to the American idea and ideal of a free Church within a free state, each with interlocking responsibilities. It is very hard in a Presbyterian view entirely to separate religious faith from political faith. An investigation of Church leaders' politics can very easily become an in-

civil government against any Church interference. The Church promises on its part not to undermine its people's loyalty even to a government which for the moment the Church doesn't happen to approve. Presbyterians by faith and conscience will be loyal to our civil government, however secular it may be, so long as it does not unjustly attack the integrity of the churches. For this loyalty it expects freedom within its own ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the faith of its ministers. It will not view lightly any civil process such as a Congressional investigation, the chief result of which would appear to be the undermining of the loyalty of church members to their ministers by supplying a national sounding board for *unsupported and irresponsible* charges of Communist leanings amongst them.

By Eugene Carson Blake
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly 9



0700: It's just daybreak when Chaplain Earl S. Bloxham and his driver Pvt. Max Mitchell begin the circuit, a round of scattered field artillery batteries. The chaplain crawled out of his sleeping bag at 0530 (5:30 A.M. civilian style).

A Day with a Chaplain

By Pfc. Carter Smith

Photographs by Pfc. Joe Mitchell

The Eighth Army in Korea has 201 chaplains of forty-five denominations. The number of men served by these pastors is classified information, but it can be said that the quota of chaplains is not filled. The Army wishes there were more. It can be inferred that the chaplains in Korea are too busy to give as much time to each individual parishioner as they'd like to.

A typical example of the life and work of a chaplain in a theater of war can be seen in the pictures from a day with

Presbyterian chaplain (Captain) Earl S. Bloxham of the Second Infantry Division.

The problems faced by men at war are not unfamiliar to Chaplain Bloxham. In 1942 he decided, although he was an ordained minister (a Louisville Seminary graduate), to become an infantryman rather than a chaplain. In the Sixth Armored Division he campaigned through the Normandy Landing, the battles of Brittany, Southern France, the Bulge-Bastogne, and Central Europe. He was

with the task force that liberated Buchenwald. He earned three Bronze Star medals and the Combat Infantry Badge, and was the only officer in his battalion who wasn't killed or wounded.

Separated from the service as a major in 1946, Bloxham returned home with his English bride, whom he'd met while training in Britain. He became pastor of Ogden-Chili Larger Presbyterian Parish in Monroe County, New York.

But when war broke out in Korea, Bloxham volunteered again, this time taking a demotion to captain so he could be a chaplain. By the fall of 1952 he had earned enough rotation points to go home for a time. But he elected to stay because "There's so much work to be done and so few to do it."

In one respect the photographs of a chaplain's day give an idyllic picture. It was not possible to include an instance of "incoming enemy artillery fire." Actually, battle conditions are no respecters of chaplains' insignia. Six Eighth Army chaplains have been killed, twelve wounded; five are missing in action.

PRESBYTERIAN LIFE



0800: Men gather for "Divine Worship, Protestant." Chaplain Bloxham is a Presbyterian minister, but denomination is not often mentioned in a theater of war. Sermons emphasize doctrine and morality common to all Protestants in congregation.

1045: Chaplain Bloxham calls on Sfc. Robert Brandenburg, Marion, Indiana, and Sfc. Robert Starkey, Santa Cruz, California, both wounded by same shell near Pork Chop Hill.

1330 (1:30 p.m.): Bloxham greets medical staffers (l. to r.) Sfc. Frederick Regler, Baltimore, Md., Capt. A. B. Dupee, Chicago, Ill., Lt. Robert Weston, Westerville, O.



MAY 16, 1953



1645: As artillerymen reinforce their hunker with discarded ammo cases, the Chaplain talks with Sgt. Conrad Black, Bay City, Minnesota. To cover his sprawling parish, Bloxham travels 1,000 miles a month over primitive mountain roads.



2100: In 37th Field Artillery mess tent, men hear character guidance lecture. Concern for the moral welfare of men led armed forces to raise chaplain quota from 1 for 1,250 men to 1 for 300 men and to broaden scope of the chaplain's duties.



Presbyterian chaplain Earle V. Lyons (right) administers communion to Pfc. Marvin L. Brown, repatriated Marine POW at United Nations receiving site, Panmunjom.

Imprisoned by Communists: Faith to Withstand

A hearded Presbyterian missionary recently returned to the United States after spending ten hard months in a Chinese Communist prison. He is the Reverend John D. Hayes, who was born in China and has spent most of his sixty-five years there. After having received his early education in China, Mr. Hayes came to the United States. Here he was granted degrees from Wooster College, Princeton University, and Princeton Theological Seminary. Mr. Hayes then went to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar. Later he spent a year at New College, Edinburgh, Scotland, where he completed graduate work in theology.

During World War II he was interned by the Japanese. Following his release, Mr. Hayes became assistant pastor at the National Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C., a position he left a year and a half later in order to return to China. Mr. Hayes worked in the home missions program of the Church of Christ in China for a year under the Nationalist government. Even after the Communists seized power, he was permitted to teach for an additional year in a government university and normal school. Then followed a public demonstration against him, house arrest, and

finally prison with its daily fare of two bowls of rice.

Since his release, Mr. Hayes has been interviewed on numerous occasions. One of his latest appearances was a radio interview with Tom Slater over station WOR, New York. He spoke of his life in the Communist prison and the attitudes that citizens here should have toward returning prisoners of war:

"Communist brain-washing, which I underwent in prison, is an attempt to change a free-thinking individual into one who is controlled by the group. In the process, the Communists try to change the individual's entire personality. They go about it by first inducing a sense of guilt coupled with a fear, not so much for one's self as for one's friends implicated with this guilt. The Communists go on to point out that if you can match in your own mind the guilt they have for you, then you will be pardoned.

"They make excellent use of auto-suggestion. You try to think, 'Now what can it possibly be that I've done to offend them?' Since you are puzzled about their feelings toward you, the tendency is to begin to think up things. On top of that is the realization that if you make your guilt big enough, perhaps it will take the blame from your friends. If you allow this to happen, then you're done for; you're slipping down the road, because at the same time your mind and actions

have been conditioned by life in the courtroom and in a cell. You get conditioned to the point that when they introduce into the questioning the things they want you to confess, you do confess. Then these admissions of guilt are publicized and sent back to this country.

"Their final step is to try to acquire complete submission. But if you have a strong Christian faith you can withstand the pressures. The Communists are afraid of God, because God gives us the necessary impetus and strength. I am sorry for men who don't have a Christian background. The Communists don't give you any help. You're just one man, not only against the court but against all your cellmates. When you resist these pressures through the help of prayer, you realize why Paul wrote his most powerful letters from prison.

"I hope the boys now coming home



The Reverend John D. Hayes

from Communist camps won't be asked continual questions by their relatives and friends. In many cases, their spirits have been wounded. In the pictures you see, they appear in a daze; they aren't themselves. We must wait for these wounds of the mind to heal. My point is that when people keep asking you, 'How is it in a Communist prison?' all your memories are kept alive. We should let these soldiers get control of themselves, and then they will begin to understand their experiences in a way that isn't possible now.

"These hallucinations are very deep; mine have lasted down to the present. I have to guard against them. When a returned prisoner talks to you, be interested, even though he may sound confused. You must help him get back his self-confidence which he has lost. Gradually, as his confidence returns, he will reveal what life under the Communists was like."

MAY 16, 1953

Wrong Move



Right Move



AMERICAN
DIST

Presbyterians Aid Battlefront Chapel

A Memorial Chapel was recently completed in Korea by the men of the Second Battalion, First Regiment, First Marine Division, and dedicated to the men killed and missing in action. The chapel was constructed of hand-cut timber, native straw, and mud, in the center of their camp by men of all faiths, during their off-duty hours. The only commercially manufactured items in the chapel are the portable organ, the chalice, trays, candlesticks, and other ornaments on the pulpit.

Over the altar hangs a print of a pic-

NEWS

The Bible: New Version for Korea

While U.S. Protestants discuss their new Revised Standard Version of the Bible, a group of Korean Christian printers, editors, and scholars are working by candlelight in Pusan to speed the publication of the first Bible in *Hankul*, modern colloquial Korean.

Dr. Young-Bin Im, general secretary of the Korean Bible Society, said that the printing of the New Testament has been completed and the Old Testament should be off the presses around January 1.

Both the Korean tongue and the symbols devised in recent years to transliterate its sounds phonetically into script are called *Hankul*. This became the official language when the Republic was established.

Prior to the Japanese occupation of 1905-45, the Korean spoken language was rendered in print by using Chinese characters. The Japanese prohibited the printed use of this language and later even its spoken use.

Work on the *Hankul* Bible, begun shortly after the end of World War II, was virtually completed when South Korea was invaded in 1950. It was the only item smuggled from the Korean capital by Dr. Im and buried in earthen jars. Recovered when UN forces regained the Seoul area, the manuscripts were taken to Tokyo where translation was completed, and then brought to Pusan for printing.

The *Hankul* Bible is the first major work to be printed in the new national script, and scholars expect it to set standards for the new language much as other Bibles have done in various lands since the days of Gutenberg.

Translators worked basically from an old bilingual King James Version but also used original Greek and Hebrew texts, including many newly-discovered manuscripts made available to them by the American Bible Society. Officials of the American group said that nearly \$140,000 had been allocated this year for completion of the *Hankul* Bible and the distribution of Scriptures in Korea.

Christian leaders in Korea are now considering a plan to publish a bilingual Bible in which the *Hankul* translation would appear in adjacent columns alongside the recently-issued Revised Standard Version in English.

World Council of Churches convene next year in Evanston, Illinois, it will probably be the largest religious gathering in the nation's history. Plans for the record-breaking meeting, to be held in August, 1954, were discussed last month at a two-day meeting of the U. S. Conference of the Council.

An outdoor worship service, highlighting the opening of the assembly, is ex-



Their rifles propped against the mud wall, Marines worship in new chapel in Korea.

ure of the head of Christ, created of over 86,000 Korean letter characters, and made by a prisoner held behind the bamboo curtain." It was received from the Presbyterian Young Nak Orphanage in Seoul in gratitude for what the Marines had given to them. The steeple is the gift of a major, a Presbyterian.

the service of dedication, Navy lieutenant Samuel D. Chambers, Jr., battalion chaplain and a Presbyterian minister, said, "It is fitting that we dedicate our church as a memorial chapel to those men killed and missing in action.

Our chapel is a place for those of like ideals and purposes to meet together with one mind for praise and prayer."

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SHO

Mrs. Adams Writes from Korea

THE COVER
ert Vogt (with members of A Presbyterian Cl where their sa Noting sharp ne suburban comm facilities, the pe bought a five-a woodland fronti the church is bu will be opened park, offering pi ming, and boat tion is now nee clay Adventist (31.)

"U.S. church least the same chain grocery their establishm most needed, or selves out of I William Villau Council of Chu statement sum of being of the I wide Building F now it is a traist ion movements have left many congregations a without church is to survive as a affairs, we must are enough P where people

have responded to this need, All over the country, lots are being purchased, churches are being built, as a result of contributions to the Building Funds Campaign. To find examples of this achievement and learn how nearly the need was being met, PRESBYTERIAN LIFE sent Associate Editor James Hoffman to the area where the most rapid and dramatic population growth is taking place—the Pacific Coast. But what he found there differs only in the size of the figures from the problems and triumphs of Presbyterians in a thousand communities all around the nation,

Betty Ormshee Mould, who wrote **What Makes a Good Sunday School?** (page 10) sees Christian education from two angles. She is the mother of three children and a Sunday school teacher; and her husband is Ralph N. Mould, assistant secretary of the Department of Field Program, Board of Christian Education,

"THE return to our beloved Korea after two years and two days brings concentrated joy and sorrow. The physical hardships the people are undergoing are glorified by their spiritual stamina and growth; both factors often bring a lump to the throat and tears to the eyes. But oh, it's good to be back!" So wrote Sue Comstock (Mrs. Ned) Adams, the second of the women missionaries to return to Korea. The first had been Miss Edna Lawrence, a nurse in the Taegu Hospital.

In addition to Miss Lawrence and Mrs. Adams, at least seven other women missionaries who have been working in Japan have had clearance to return to Korea and have gone or are working out their plans for an early return. Housing is a very real problem that is being met as rapidly as possible. Also adjustments have to be made in Japan to provide for the continuance of the work of these missionaries.

Mrs. Adams' letter continues:

"Yesterday I had a call from Mrs. Pilley Kim Choi, whom many readers of OUTREACH will recall as the Korean delegate to the 1950 National Meeting in Ocean Grove. After her return to her homeland in the spring of 1951, she gathered together those of her high school girls who were refugees in Pusan and for months taught them on a hillside, 'when it wasn't raining.' Now 250 girls (the pre-invasion student body numbered over 800) are getting regular instruction in a former church building with lean-to classrooms. In addition to her adminis-

trative duties, Mrs. Choi herself teaches twenty hours a week and 'mothers' the faculty and student body as the inevitable problems of these chaotic times arise. She recently completed oversight of the building of a rough house for the head teacher's and her own families near the school, 'so as to save the hour and a half walk to and from school each day' (and the wear on shoes on the rough roads!).

"Mrs. Choi spent her vacation days preparing a home on the outskirts of the city for the family of the school treasurer and teacher, all four of whose family members have developed tuberculosis since the winter flight from Seoul. Recent figures show that approximately one in every seven of the population of South Korea has an active case of tuberculosis as the result of undernourishment, exposure, and overcrowding. The wife of a high government official told me that when she and her family first arrived in Pusan the family of five lived in a hallway during the winter months. But stories like this come out only when prompted, and then with quiet smiles and an expression of gratitude that conditions have improved.

"Mrs. Choi's school-in-exile is only one example of what is being done by all northern refugee groups: Chosun Christian University has just dedicated a group of temporary wooden buildings on an island in Pusan Harbor, and Fawha Women's University is housed behind the temporary capital buildings."

Women Missionaries Returning to Korea

CHRISTIAN women missionaries are returning to Korea for positions of strategic service as quickly as the United Nations will allow. Already eight Presbyterian women are in this war-torn land, and seven more have been cleared.

Presbyterian women missionaries will be engaged in a number of activities. Some will teach in Christian schools; two are nurses, one of whom will assist in the project for the rehabilitation of amputees; two will be engaged in the distribution of relief supplies; and one is secretary in the field representative's office at Pusan. While all of them will give time to evangelistic work, two will be especially assigned to evangelistic work among Korean women.

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KOREA: A ROOF FOR THE CHURCH

There has been a lot of talk during the past six weeks about who won the war in Korea. The Communists have claimed a great victory, and the UN and the free nations have claimed the world's first victory through collective security. And many observers have said, perhaps more concisely, that nobody won the war in Korea. The only claims that will stand examination are that the Republic of Korea still exists and that the Communists have less territory now than they had before they roared across the 38th Parallel in 1950.

But more important is the question: *who lost the war?* In this day of jets and napalm bombs, nobody may win, but somebody always loses. And it's always the people—the common, ordinary, garden variety of people.

More than 275,000 American parents have had sons killed or wounded in this "police action." And the same must be said for more than two million parents in North Korea and China. But the real losers are the free people of Korea, both above and below the 38th Parallel.

The results after three years of bloodshed are appalling. The Korean peninsula is similar to the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania in size and in population (prewar, 29,500,000). Twenty million were in South Korea, nine million in North. Today the population of the Republic of South Korea is about the same, but the figure for North Korea has been cut by more than half because of death and the flight of some four million refugees to the South.

The total number of casualties suffered by the people of Korea is estimated at more than five million, or one sixth of the population. In South Korea there are eight million homeless (half refugees from the north), or almost half the total population. There are at least 100,000 orphans, and 300,000 war widows with more than 500,000 children. One half of the nation's visible assets have been destroyed, including more than a million homes. It is estimated that \$1,250,000,000 will be required to restore the nation's economy.

But the free Korean people are brave and self-reliant. They have already done a great deal with the ruins and rubble left them. And, with the help of the United Nations, the United States, and other friends, they will do more with what they are given than any other people in the world. This fact has been amply proved, as the

readers of *PRESBYTERIAN LIFE* know, by the astounding success story of the Presbyterian Church in Korea.

This Church, divided, buffeted, and beaten as no church has ever been in modern times, is today the Far East's largest (700,000 members), and one of the most vigorous anywhere. With a third of its 2,250 churches badly damaged or obliterated, with more than a third of its some 900 ministers murdered or missing, with its lay leadership almost completely gone, it has managed to grow. Aided by a team of heroic American missionaries and by unprecedented support by American Christians at home and in the armed forces, the Korean Church today has a 500-student seminary and more than 2,350 active congregations. There are scores of orphanages for thousands of parentless children. Church-run Bible Clubs have become schools and even homes for some 50,000 youngsters.

But the Church in Korea can work much better with a roof over its head. The Church's seminary, probably the largest Presbyterian seminary in the world, has no buildings. Its old campus in Seoul was completely destroyed. Two of Christianity's most famous Korean operations, Chosun Christian University and Severance Hospital in Seoul, lost more than half of their buildings



With a third of their churches completely destroyed, the Presbyterian congregations of Korea worship where they can.

and equipment. At least a dozen Presbyterian secondary schools—old and newly formed for refugee students—need buildings or repairs. And there is the matter of major repairs or new construction for at least 700 congregations, and for dozens of missionary residences which could be put to use in many ways.

With the war still on, consideration of these rehabilitation projects was postponed. But when the truce came, the General Council of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. was ready for action. Two weeks after the fighting had ceased, the Council voted to ask the Church for special assistance in providing a roof for the Presbyterian Church in Korea.

LAST week, in a letter to ministers, Church Moderator John A. Mackay had this to say:

"We Presbyterians were honored by God to bring into being the largest church family in Korea. God now challenges us by the armistice to meet the changed fortunes of our fellow Christians in that beloved and afflicted country.

"Through the 'One Great Hour of Sharing' we have already expressed our concern for the physical needs of the Korean people. The spiritual rehabilitation of the Korean Church must now be begun. In order that the Church in Korea may resume quickly its full-scale activities, damaged buildings must be made usable. In some instances, temporary structures must be provided for churches, hospitals, schools, and Bible Institutes. To carry on this work a minimum sum of \$350,000 will be required. Our fellow Christians in Korea are at this moment engaged in a desperate effort to rehabilitate their buildings. Surely we cannot stand idly by and watch them struggle alone with an impossible task.

"The General Council . . . has authorized me to invite our people to respond in this emergency. It would seem to be eminently in keeping with the spirit of World-Wide Communion Sunday that on that day (October 4) Presbyterian congregations should be given an opportunity to make a special contribution towards Christ's cause in Korea.

"It has not been felt necessary to prepare leaflets, offering envelopes, or other promotional devices. . . . This offering is to be considered an extension of the 1953 'One Great Hour' offering, and contributions will be counted as additional to those already given. . . . Offerings should be . . . marked 'Korean Rehabilitation.'"

EARLIER, the General Council stated that, following the truce, the UN and other secular agencies have been providing for the physical necessities of Korea.



Their school, blackboards, and books demolished by war, Korean youngsters practice handwriting in the dirt.

The Council pointed out, however, that the responsibility for restoration of churches, schools, and hospitals rests upon the churches. "Permanent reconstruction of Korean church property cannot be undertaken until the political situation is more stable. Meanwhile, emergency repairs are urgent. . . . In schools and hospitals, a minimum of essential equipment must be provided."

The funds from this special offering on October 4 will help do the following: (1) Assist 300 Presbyterian congregations in the Seoul and Chunju areas to make their buildings usable. A gift of only \$500 for each church will make this possible, in most instances. (2) Aid eighteen Presbyterian-supported institutions in Korea to repair their buildings and install minimum equipment. This includes the seminary (temporary buildings); Severance Hospital and Taegu Hospital; Chosun Christian University and a new refugee college in Taegu; nine Church high schools in Seoul, Chumju, Taegu, Pusan, and Andong; a farm school and nurses' training school; two Bible Institutes and the Bible Clubs for youngsters (equipment). (3) Make livable thirty-one damaged and looted residences now needed for fast-returning Korea missionaries.

For some Presbyterians the thought of a special offering October 4 to "roof" a Church which their forebears began, might be disturbing. But it will be far less disturbing, extremely more valuable (and considerably less expensive) to them than the actual roofing of the church which they attend every Sunday. The Presbyterians of Korea may have lost the war, but they are far from losing their faith in Christ and in the future. American Presbyterians will have another chance to join their Korean brothers in a common task on October 4.

—THE EDITORS

Special Korea Offering—World-Wide Communion Sunday, October 4

More Missionaries

Protestant missionaries have been expelled from the mainland of China, and have been officially discouraged in other parts of Asia and the Near East. Yet more U.S. Protestant missionaries are in the field today than ever before. Last week the National Council of Churches announced that 18,004 of them were serving overseas at the end of 1952—3,000 more than in 1950.

Africa and Latin America are supplanting Asia as prime Protestant mission targets. In 1938, according to the council's estimates, China stations accounted for about 28% of all U.S. Protestant missionaries abroad; the figure for China had



EVANGELIST SMITH, NURSE ROSSER & TEACHER DYER
Thirteen was their lucky number.

dropped to 4½% last year, with most of the remaining missionaries in Formosa and Hong Kong. In the same 14-year period, the percentage of U.S. missionaries assigned to Latin America and the West Indies rose from 16% to 27%, the percentage assigned to Africa (south of the Sahara) from 15% to 25%.

The three leading missionary denominations: the Methodists (with 1,527 missionaries and a mission budget of \$9,107,987 last year), the northern Presbyterians (1,176 and \$6,633,753) and the Seventh-Day Adventists (1,107 and \$13,784,137).

A few nights after the Korean war began, Methodist Missionaries Bertha Smith, an evangelist, Helen Rosser, a nurse, and Nellie Dyer, a teacher, were arrested in Kaesong by North Korean Communists. For the next three years they were moved from one camp to another—13 times in all.

Three weeks ago the three women were released and sent homeward via Moscow and Berlin. Each was given a tweed suit to wear, and it was in these that they arrived at New York's International Airport last week. Before they are assigned to new mission duties abroad, they will have "months" of rest at home. Evangelist Smith in Marshall, Mo., Nurse Rosser in Lynchburg, Va., and Teacher Dyer in Conway, Ark.

Retired Missionary Honored

Thank you for your article on "Westminster Gardens" in *PRESBYTERIAN LIFE*, November 29, 1952. Not only did I enjoy it when I first read it, but a few weeks later, having the knowledge of what a wonderful place it is, cushioned the blow of learning that Miss Harriet Pollard, retired Presbyterian missionary to Korea, was going to leave us to live at Westminster Gardens.

Miss Pollard has been with us since



Mrs. Stephen Janick presents corsage to Miss Pollard at January farewell luncheon.

her return to this country after her internment in the Philippines during the last war. She has been a blessing to many in this church, but especially to the women in the Benevolent Society for whom she has had a Bible class and to whom she has given much spiritual counsel. This group honored her at her last luncheon with them. Your article served as inspiration and basis for table decorations for that occasion, stressing the happy side of her going.

—MRS. EDWARD MOTTERSHEAD, President, Women's Missionary Society, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois

...continue it for the following points.

A good Sunday school has a bright, unchanging goal: to help persons of every age through step-by-step learning experiences grow into informed devotion to a saving Christ, to help them to do the will of the Father in the Church, the community, and the world.

It has teachers who know this goal and are continually seeking knowledge on how they may better guide their pupils and themselves in this direction. And the good Sunday school is no distant stepchild but a blood relation to the total Church. How can this come about?

Let's start with that overworked scapegoat, the minister, because in this job he's our number one boy. His broad shoulders carry the educational load of the church, or it doesn't get carried. A good school comes only when he sees

PRESBYTERIAN LIFE



They depend on you.

No words could add to the story of solicitude and dependence portrayed by Agnes Olsen and Anthony Gerbino in this striking, candid VA hospital photo by Angela Calomiris. Anthony, 50, is a service-connected Parkinson's disease patient in the Veterans Administration's Manhattan (N.Y.) Hospital. Mrs. Olsen has 7,000 hours of volunteer VA hospital work behind her. A member of Unit 1099, she is American Legion Auxiliary Rehabilitation Chairman for New York County.



The Marine Corps likened the winter hardships in Korea to Valley Forge, as it released this photo Feb. 22, 1951.



Street fighting to retake Seoul in Sept. 1950, after MacArthur's end run at Inchon trapped the entire North Korean invasion army.

By EDWARD HYMOFF

JUST TEN YEARS ago this month, on a hot July morning in Korea, the third (and in some ways the second) biggest foreign war we've fought so far came to an end. It ended after three years and 32 days of fighting what a weary GI described as "the war we can't win, we can't lose, we can't quit." For those who "can't remember," this is a reminder that tribute should be paid to the millions of men and their families who "can't forget" the heartbreak, the sufferings, and the dead of the Korean War.

The Korean War ended in a cease-fire on July 27, 1953, near a tiny village called Panmunjom: In a brief confrontation between the top negotiators of each side, held in an unpainted, ramshackle building, erected by the enemy and dubbed the "Peace Pagoda" by American military police on duty in the demilitarized zone, both sides signed an armistice agreement. The documents were signed by Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, Jr., an American officer representing the United Nations Command, and by Gen. Nam Il, a North Korean leader and Soviet citizen, who represented his army and the military forces of Red China. At exactly 10 a.m., each general began signing nine of the 18 documents. Each side had previously exchanged documents signed earlier by their respective generals to speed up the actual procedure. When they had completed their task, they departed quickly, without a word to each other, without even a passing nod of recognition. The cease-fire took effect 12 hours later, after two years and 17 days of haggling in which 18,000,000 words were spoken at 575 separate meetings.

After 2½ years of combat: One of our 155-mm howitzers in action — 22 Oct. 1952.

12



KOREA—AMERICA'S



A 75mm rifle of the U.S. 7th Division's 31st RCT hammers out artillery support for troops at Oetooktong, after one year of the war.



An Army first aid station on the Pusan perimeter when, during the first weeks of war, we struggled to keep a foothold in Korea.

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Let's never forget that the men who fought in Korea *won their victory*. This is obscured, almost to the point of forgetfulness, by the fact that a much bigger victory might have been possible, but was bypassed by a political decision. Let history record, then, that the Korean War began when the North Korean reds attempted to seize South Korea, that we and the United Nations took up arms to stop them from seizing South Korea, and that at the end of hostilities they had been driven out of South Korea. The men who gave their lives in Korea and the men who fought there and survived, achieved on the field of battle exactly what their original mission had been. In June, 1950, the communists tried to take South Korea and they have not taken it yet. The lost opportunity to drive the reds from North Korea in no way diminishes the valor of the American GIs who fought in the "Land of the Morning Calm."

It was a strange war. In the air, the latest model jet fighter aircraft ushered in a new era in aerial warfare. On the ground, American troops fought with WWII vintage weapons, occasionally utilized WWII tactics, and in the final two years of the conflict fought from

trenches as their fathers and grandfathers had in WWI. On occasion it was a tanker's war, an artilleryman's war, an infantryman's war, an airman's war and even a general's war. Tanks were limited by the craggy mountains and steep valleys of Korea, but there were times when both sides used them to advantage as armored spearheads. It was an artilleryman's war in that massed guns — emplaced every ten feet in some sectors of the 150-mile-long front — were used relentlessly against a deeply entrenched enemy. The footsloggers — our GIs and Marines — often fought a deadly game of "King of the Mountain" in bitter combat to hold or take strategic high ground. In the skies, the U.S. Air Force blazed a trail of glory over that north-west corner of enemy real estate called "Mig Alley," as Sabrejets and Russian-

built Migs ushered in jet-vs.-jet combat.

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Serious students of military history

To this 10th anniversary account of the Korean war, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has added his tribute to the men who fought there:

"The fortitude and courage of the American soldier was never more tested than on the bleak fields of Korea. Outnumbered and sorely handicapped by the unprecedented restrictions imposed upon him from political sources, he sought by brains and brawn and blood to overcome all odds. His sacrifice was bitter. A soldier's glory enshrines his deathless memory."

General Douglas MacArthur, April 15, 1963.



CONTINUED

KOREA—AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN WAR

and tactics who have known other battlefields and other wars are unanimously agreed that Korea was the setting for what military historian and commentator Gen. S. L. A. Marshall describes as "the century's nastiest little war." It was a war that took the lives of 33,629 Americans, of whom 23,300 were killed in combat. An additional 105,785 received Purple Hearts for battlefield wounds. A total of 3,746 Americans survived the horrors of death marches, prison camps, a new method of political indoctrination called "brainwashing," and more than two years of conference table bargaining—for their lives and their freedom. In all, 1,319,000 American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines served in the Korean theater of operations.

American fighting men exacted a tremendous toll in killed and wounded enemy troops — an estimated 1,520,000 reds were sacrificed by their leaders.

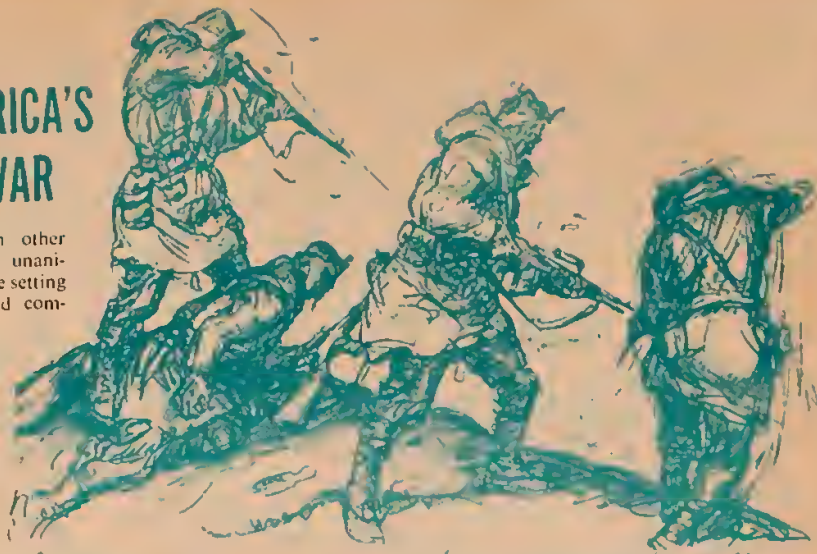
In what was a remarkable test of physical endurance, Americans fought in near-tropic heat and arctic cold, through three winters and nearly four summers.

A decade after the shooting ended, the general impression is that the fighting in Korea wasn't a real war because this nation did not wholeheartedly back its fighting men. Moreover, this forgotten war was an unpopular conflict. Tired of death and destruction after WWII, which had ended only five short years earlier, and enjoying peace and prosperity for the first time in years, the majority of Americans seemingly couldn't have cared less about the shooting war going on in a lost corner of Asia.

While large numbers of troops were committed to battle, the rest of the nation was uncommitted to what obviously was not an all-out war demanding sacrifices on the home front. It was a war in which business as usual prevailed, the draft never dropped below the 21-year-olds, and reservists — veterans of WWII — were thrown back into their second great war. It was a war in which many young Americans were never asked, "Why aren't you wearing a uniform?" It was a war in which consumer goods were not rationed, and a request for an item did not elicit the snappy retort of a few years back, "Don't you know there's a war on!"

Except for the men in Korea and their families, few Americans followed the tide of war in Asia. Those who opposed sending Americans to fight in Korea called the conflict "Truman's War." The former artillery captain who was President called it a "police action." Americans in Korea were less polite in their description of the conflict. This was no great crusade on a world front, nor was there an incident like Pearl Harbor to rally vengeance-seeking Americans against an enemy they could understand.

It was an abstract war. The United States was not directly threatened. The need to fight in Korea was the need to halt communist aggression, rather than to defend our shores



*GIs in white parkas firing from snowy crest of Hill 233
-27° below at jump-off—canteens, mucous under nose, froze*

against a direct assault. That need could be just as important, but, understandably, such a war seemed necessary only to those who were aware of the communist threat. Korea lacked emotional appeal.

In the first months of fighting, the performance of young, ill-trained and ill-equipped GIs seemed a poor showing to a nation which only remembered the monumental WWII victories that easily overshadowed the early WWII defeats. Once again, in Korea, early defeats were to be stepping stones to a remarkable victory that began at a place called Inch'on.

On a quiet Sunday, June 25, 1950, less than 50 miles north of Seoul — capital city of the infant Republic of Korea — an entire communist army of 135,000 North Koreans launched an attack across the 38th Parallel dividing the peninsula that was half slave and half free. Screened by pre-dawn ground fog and a thick drizzle, the invaders from the north — commanded by Soviet Army generals of Korean descent — marched toward Seoul.

It was also a quiet Sunday in Washington. Duty officers in the Pentagon lounged comfortably with their Sunday newspapers. President Truman was visiting his family in Independence, Mo. The first bulletins caught most Americans amidst plans to attend June weddings and graduations, mow lawns, picnic in the country or at the beaches, or take in baseball doubleheaders. There were no newspaper extras on the streets as there were when Nazi Panzer divisions invaded Poland nearly 11 years before. Americans just yawned at the news and people remarked offhandedly: "Korea? Where's that?"

Americans were confused by the early news reports and the first war bulletins that came from the "Land of the Morning Calm." The lightly armed ROK army and police force fell apart before the juggernaut from the north, spearheaded by more than 200 30-ton T-34 Stalin tanks. These monsters proved impervious to WWII bazookas and 75mm artillery shells. Trucks filled with communist soldiers rumbled along behind the tanks, and long columns of marching men followed the trucks. President Truman flew back to Washington at once. The United States requested an immediate meeting of the United Nations Security Council. The UN authorized the United States to take whatever steps were necessary to



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General Douglas MacArthur, April 15, 1963.



halt the communist invasion. Three days later Harry S. Truman, President and Commander-in-Chief, ordered American aircraft to attack the invaders.

Air power failed. Seoul fell to the invaders. Five days later President Truman ordered General MacArthur, U.S. occupation commander in Japan and Supreme Commander of all Allied Forces in the Far East, to send American GIs to Korea. It was a momentous decision. It was not a wholly popular one.

General MacArthur was appointed United Nations Commander when, for the first time in history, a world organization of sovereign states authorized an international police force to take up arms against aggression.

On June 30, 1950, General MacArthur ordered an imme-

THE CASUALTIES IN KOREA

According to Department of Defense statistics, a total of 1,319,000 American soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines physically served in the Korean theater of operations. Action in that theater took the lives of 33,629 Americans of whom 23,300 were killed in combat. The rolls of the wounded number 105,785 casualties.

Here is a breakdown of casualty figures for this "forgotten war."

Killed in Action		Total Deaths	
Army	19,334	Army	27,704
Navy	279	Navy	458
Air Force	379	Air Force	1,200
Marines	3,308	Marines	4,267
Wounded in Action		Missing in Action	
Army	79,526	Army	4,442
Navy	1,599	Navy	174
Air Force	368	Air Force	859
Marines	24,281	Marines	391

American Military Personnel Who Served in Korean War Theater.	
Army	900,000
Navy	252,000
Air Force	47,000
Marines	120,000

Enemy Casualties (estimated) Killed and Wounded.	
Red China	1,000,000
North Korea	520,000

Even if his entire battalion had been ready, there weren't enough air transports to fly his full command to the combat zone. As Smith checked details with his junior officers, he couldn't help thinking back to another era and another place called Pearl Harbor, where, as a young lieutenant, he hastily pulled together an infantry company and double-timed his men to the beaches to fight off a possible invasion.

But this time there actually was an invasion, and his orders from General MacArthur were short and explicit: Slow down the enemy! What else could 530 GIs do against 135,000 communist combat troops? A five-gun battery of 105mm howitzers accompanied America's first contribution to the UN's international police force. Dubbed "Task Force" Smith by staff officers who were now part of the new UN Command headquarters, the first GIs to tangle with the reds fought their first battle on July 6. Just before the shooting started one young platoon officer muttered, "We're what's known as a calculated risk." He never spoke truer words.

They were a cocky bunch of youngsters who expected the "gooks" to run as soon as the GIs opened fire. But it was the other way around — almost. Instead of a motley army of "gooks," Task Force Smith tangled with well-trained, well-led and determined soldiers.

"My guys aren't going to run!" vowed young Lt. Allen MacCauley of Detroit before the shooting began.

"We had to run. There wasn't anything else to do," he explained later. "There were more of them than us."

The 4th North Korean Div, 10,000 strong, attacked behind 33 tanks running interference. The reds easily blasted their way through American positions north of Osan. The unbloodied Americans who survived the first onslaught suddenly became veterans. They ran, but they retreated as they were taught to do in some faintly (Continued on page 40)



*Howard
Brodie
51
Korea*

*Rifleman weeps
watching GI embrace
wounded buddy thought dead.
Skirmish line, Objective 11,
C Morgan, 1st Co - 2 Bn - 7 Sgt 3 Div.*

diate airlift of troops to Korea. A hastily assembled force of 530 Americans, the majority of them barely out of their teens, landed in Korea on the sixth day following the invasion. They had not really been trained to fight, nor prepared for it mentally. Soft occupation duty in Japan was all they had ever anticipated. They were the sons and kid brothers of Americans who had won WWII.

All that their commander, combat veteran Lt. Col. Charles "Brad" Smith, CO of the 1st Bat, 21st Inf Reg, 24th Div, was able to put together were two reinforced rifle companies.



Red Cross Motor Corps in St. Louis, Mo., handling an influenza stretcher case, Oct. 1918. St. Louis rail station was deep in coffins.

By CLARENCE WOODBURY

FORTY-FIVE YEARS ago this September, as our armies in France and those of our Allies crouched for the last great onslaughts that were to carry them to victory in World War I, United States soldiers on the home front were attacked by a murderous enemy. During the next few weeks this assailant killed *ten times as many Americans as fell in battle during the entire war.*

The enemy was a mysterious disease which most doctors had never before encountered. It made one of its first massive assaults in this country at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. Like most of the training camps in 1918, Devens was a raw and unlovely grouping of yellow pine structures, hurriedly thrown together in what had been a wooded wasteland only a year before. During its brief existence, it had turned out the 26th (Yankee) Division, which was making a name for itself overseas, and was transforming another 42,000 civilians into soldiers at the time disease entered its gates.

On September 7th, an enlisted man of Co D, 42nd Inf, went to the dispensary where he complained of a severe head-

THE Great Plague of 1918

Spanish influenza caught us with men concentrated in wartime training camps. It killed a half million Americans and hasn't been seen since.



Owsley

Demarest

At NEC meetings, Past Nat'l Cmdr Alvin Owsley (Tex.) expressed thanks for choice of Dallas for 1964 Nat'l Convention, reported, left, by Convention Chmn James V. Demarest (N.Y.). Below: Clarence Horton (Ala.), Legislative; and Daniel O'Connor (N.Y.), Americanism, reported as Commission chairmen for the first time. Guest John R. McKone, Capt., USAF, told of being shot down over international waters and imprisoned by the Russians. C. A. Tesch, former W. Va. school administrator, and retiring Legion staff Americanism director, got a standing ovation.



Horton



O'Connor



McKone



Tesch

veterans to apply for correction of service records.

34. Urges extension of the disability income provisions in NSLI to cover total disability to age 65.

35. Recommends that proceeds of USGLI and NSLI shall not be subject to Federal estate tax.

36. Urges study by National Research Council, in cooperation with the VA, of former prisoners of war, to observe consequences of malnutrition, brainwashing, and other factors, for considerations of benefits.

37. Urges VA Administrator to provide adequate contact service for veterans and survivors.

45. Opposes legislation proposing to grant veterans' benefits to veterans of service in the armed forces of allied nations.

46. Seeks a change in bed-use plan at VA Hospital, Togus, Me.

47. Updates language of resolution authorizing National Convention Rehabilitation Resolutions Screening Committee.

52. Urges expansion of care of aging veterans in VA hospitals and domiciliaries.

53. Opposes any decrease in veterans' benefits program.

58. Opposes proposals for judicial review of decisions of the VA.

Internal Matters

5. Urges the Internal Affairs Commission of The American Legion to give greater time and attention to a revitalized membership plan of operations.

6. Amends procedures of Membership and Post Activities Committee.

8. Amends Uniform Code of Procedure for the Organization of National Conventions of The American Legion.

9. Amends rules of National Executive Committee.

10. Supports plan to have an American flag flown over the remains of the USS Utah.

11. Urges Postmaster General to insure printing on postage stamps our national motto, "In God We Trust," whenever feasible.

12. Amends and clarifies the Legion's Manual of Ceremonies, pertaining to display of the flag.

13. Supports H.J. Res. 193, which would provide for establishment of a Freedom Train II Commission.

14. Approves terms of royalties and expenses attendant upon planned publication of "The History of The American Legion."

17. Approves American Legion Life Insurance administration expenses.

38. Approves routine business matters of Legion Emblem Sales Division.

39. Approves routine business transaction of American Legion Magazine.

40. Approves dues increase for The Sons of The American Legion.

41. Approves change in formula for membership incentive goals.

42. Urges continuation of Regional Membership Conferences in 1964.

43. Recommends sitting up of Department American Legion Colleges.

44. Approves suspension of Legion membership with nonpayment of dues by February 1.

54. Amends constitution of The Sons of The American Legion.

55. Authorizes official uniform for The Sons of The American Legion.

56. Permits use of dummy rifles in Junior Color Guard Contests at National Convention.

57. Authorizes change in starting time of Junior Drum and Bugle Corps competition at the National Convention.

★*****★ OUTFIT REUNIONS ★*****★

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N.Y. Notices should be received at least four months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submissions favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Arm'd Div.—(Aug.) John F. Pelkovich, De Vassie Rd., McKees Rocks, Pa.

1st Band, Barrage Balloon T Co (108th Medical Reg'l Band, 154th Ground Forces Band)—(Aug.) Allen Heft, 5018 N. Mozart St., Chicago 25, Ill.

1st Medical Reg't—(Aug.) Quentin Werpy, Ada, Minn.

5th Div.—(Aug.) John H. Pfbaum, 170 Evergreen, Elmhurst, Ill.

6th Engrs (WWI)—(Aug.) Eric A. Scott, 2122 O'Day Rd., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

13th Corps—(July) Donald H. Drennan, 11 Burnham Rd., Wenhams, Mass.

16th Gen. Hosp.—(Oct.) James Erley, 4984 Aspen St., Munhall, Pa.

19th Engrs—(Oct.) H. R. Jefferson, 5706 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa.

21st Light Bn Engrs (WWI)—(Oct.) George B. Whitfield, 192 Broad St., Eaintown, N.J.

26th Engrs (WWI)—(Oct.) W. Wilbur White, 15217 Forrer Ave., Detroit 17, Mich.

31st Field Hosp.—(Oct.) Tony Tamberlo, 133-49 126th St., South Ozone Park, N.Y.

31st Rwy Engrs—(Sept.) Roy Roupke, 12912 Malena Dr., Santa Ana, Calif.

32nd Div.—(Aug.) Frank O. Todish, 1419 Hazen St. SE, Grand Rapids 7, Mich.

34th Div., 135th Ambulance (WWI)—(Oct.) Norman F. Gludt, 483 Marshall Ave., St. Paul 2, Minn.

38th Div., 113th Medical Bn—(Aug.) Gordon R. Lucas, 407 W. Jackson St., Rensselaer, Ind.

46th Engr Const Bn—(Sept.) Lowell K. Albright, College Mound, Mo.

66th Arty CAC (WWI)—(July) George A. Duval, P.O. Box 303, Woonsocket, R.I.

70th Engrs, Light Pontoon Co—(Oct.) David W. Russell, Lake Pine RD 2, Marlton, N.J.

82nd Div. (WWI)—(Oct.) Thomas J. Conway, 28 East 39th St., New York 16, N.Y.

83rd Inf Div.—(Aug.) Harry Lockwood, 43 Oakland Ave., Jersey City 6, N.J.

87th Inf Div.—(Oct.) Jack M. Dalton, 4095 S.O.M. Center Rd., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

88th Inf Div.—(Aug.) C. W. Waters, Jr., 105 David Dr., Havertown, Pa.

94th Sig Bn—(Sept.) Joseph DiMuzio, 376 S. Bon Air Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

109th Engrs (WWI)—(Oct.) E. W. Rockwell, 1815 Ave. E., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

110th Ammo Train, Co G—see 110 Engr Train.

110th Eng Train (WWI); 110th Ammo Train, Co G; 137th Inf, Co K—(Sept.) Ernest Sanders, 409 E. Poplar St., Independence, Kans.

12th Reg'l, Anti-Tank Co—(Aug.) Wittred J. Erenman, 111 Bissell Ave., Ol. City, Pa.

131st Mach Gun Bn (WWI)—(Oct.) C. F. Vickrey, Box 826, Frederick, Okla.

137th Inf, Co K—see 110 Engr Train.

139th Inf, Co B (WWI)—(Oct.) William F. Vendel, P.O. Box 391, Oskaloosa, Kans.

148th Arm'd Sig Co—(Sept.) George A. L'Homme, 65 Prospect St., Norwich, Conn.

160th WAC Post Co—(Aug.) Mildred V. Albibour, 93 N. Warrington Rd., Des Plaines, Ill.

179th Inf Reg'l, Tank Co—(Oct.) Robert M. Adams, Box 431, Healdton, Okla.

185th Ord Depot Co—(Aug.) John Marz, Jr., 521 Walnut Rd., Steelton, Pa.

252nd Field Arty Bn—(Sept.) Arthur E. Merten, 170 N. 70th St., Milwaukee 13, Wis.

274th Arm'd Field Arty—(July) Bernard Gerschultz, 590 Lynn Ave., Napoleon, Ohio.

301st Trench Mortar Bn—(Oct.) Walter F. Welch, 213 Gwen Rd., Meriden, Conn.

308th Engrs (WWI)—(Aug.) Leo C. Brown, 49 Drury St., Dayton 3, Ohio.

309th Engrs (WWI & II)—(Oct.) George Stoner, P.O. Box 52, Manchester, Tenn.

312th Field Arty (WWI)—(Oct.) W. C. Lithicum, 5339 Hadfield, Philadelphia 43, Pa.

332nd Field Remount Sqdn (WWI)—(Aug.) Oscar Murphy, Rogers, Tex.

337th Inf Reg'l, Hq. Co (WWI)—(July) Bill Mitchell, Jr., 2332 21st St. S.W., Akron 10, Ohio.

339th Field Arty, Bal D—(Sept.) B. F. Miller, Rt. 3, Osceola, Iowa.

389th Field Arty, Bal C—(Oct.) G. M. Goetze, 6276 Charlotville Rd., Newfane, N.Y.

489th AW AAA Bn—(Aug.) Roy Steele, 13 Traut Dr., McKeesport, Pa.

531st Shore Eng Reg'l, Co E—(July) Ralph Gwina, Box 188, Meadow Bridge, Va.

607th Tank Des't Bn—(Sept.) Don A. Vogt, P.O. Box 142, Geneva, N.Y.

743rd Tank Bn—(Aug.) Karl R. Mory, 2617 12th Ave. So., Minneapolis 7, Minn.

816th Aviation Engr Bn—(Sept.) George W. Vine, 27 Waterman Ave., Albany 5, N.Y.

864th H.A.M. Ord Csq—(Sept.) Melvin L. Kаланquin, 1451 N. Maplelnd Rd., Lapeer, Mich.

993rd Treadway Bridge Cn—(Sept.) Robert I. Stillwagon, 138 E. 5th St., Box 40, Chapman, Kans.

Balloon Corps—(Oct.) Ora Saunders, 322 North Chilton Pl., Kansas City 23, Mo.

Fort MacArthur Coast Arty & associated units (WWI)—(Sept.) Oliver C. Hardy, 2136 N. Beachwood Dr., Los Angeles 28, Calif.

Massachusetts Military Academy (11th Schout, Massachusetts Military Academy) Charles J. Trunkham, 925 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

Medical Corps, Columbus Barracks, Ohio—(Oct.) Rev. M. R. Phinam, Brethren, Mich.

Southwest Pacific Finance (WWI)—(Aug.) Harold F. Levy, 1619 N. Cityhour Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

NAVY

1st Marine Div.—(Aug.) E. C. Clarke, Box 84, Alexandria, Va.

1st Marine Div (West Coast)—(July) H. J. Woessner, USMC, Marine Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.

6th Seabees—(Oct.) Frank Krakau, 1733 Selkirk St., Toledo 5, Ohio.

93rd Seabees—(Aug.) R. Khinger, 4104 N. O'Dell, Chicago 34, Ill.

97th, 108th Seabees—(Aug.) Percy Sharp, 118 S. Story St., Appleton, Wis.

Medical Research Unit #2 (WWI), plus Army personnel—(Oct.) Dr. Robert H. Jackson, 10667 Miles Ave., Cleveland 5, Ohio.

North Sea Mine Force (WWI)—(Oct.) Jacob I. Kummer, 54 Walnut Ave. Floral Park, N.Y.

USS Bayfield (PA-337, WWI)—(Oct.) Tony Neis, c/o Navy Times, 2020 M St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

AIR

463rd Aero Sqdn (WWI)—(Sept.) W. B. Searrow, Box 6, Goodland, Kans.

85th BIP Guard Sqdn—(Aug.) John Van Duren, 27 Dawson Ave., Clifton, N.J.

KOREA — AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN WAR

(Continued from page 15)

remembered basic training. They regrouped as they were trained to do. For four days and nights they fought, retreated, regrouped and fought again in a running battle that cost the lives of 174 enlisted men and ten officers. The enemy lost 12 tanks and an estimated 700 men. But the enemy lost even more; he lost the campaign.

Those four days and nights stalled the invaders and bought the valuable time General MacArthur required to fly in a second battalion, supplies, additional fighting men to make up a regiment, then two regiments, until the entire 24th Div was in the line to slow the reds even more — and buy additional time. Soon other divisions followed. The UN retreat slowed to a crawl and the North Koreans had to fight bitterly for every mile.

The enemy pushed the defenders of free Korea into a corner of the peninsula called the Pusan Perimeter. The UN Command slugged it out with its back to the sea. During this period of certain defeat, when the fighting was barely eight weeks old, an incredulous pronouncement was made by General MacArthur: "The enemy has lost his chance. We have forced him to deploy prematurely. Soon we shall destroy him!"

Task Force Smith's brave youngsters contributed much to the fulfillment of their top commander's prediction. This fighting unit also provided the first casualty list of the Korean War. It was a typically American set of names. There was a Tomlinson, a Kiezanowski, a Morrissey, a Rolek, a Brown and a Selig. They came from all over the country — Westfield, Mass.; Oakland, Calif.; Warren, Ark.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Clearwater, Fla.; and Baltimore, Md. That first list also included the name of 19-year-old Pvt. Kenneth Shadrirk of Skin Fork, W. Va. — the first GI killed in action in Korea, hit when he fearlessly popped out of his foxhole and aimed an ineffectual 2.35 bazooka at an oncoming Stalin tank. A burst of machinegun fire caught him in the chest. He died instantly.

All told, there were 15 names on that first casualty list — four officers and 11 enlisted men. There were also young GIs and officers captured by the reds. Fanatic North Korean officers ordered American prisoners shot. Those who were not shot on the spot participated in a "death march" that equaled the torture experienced by American prisoners of the Japanese after Bataan fell in early 1942. Those who survived the North Korean atrocities underwent a strange experience in the annals of modern warfare. Their captors tried political indo-

ctrination in an effort to win defectors to communism. Of the 3,767 American POWs who survived captivity, 3,746 were ultimately exchanged for 72,000 North Korean and Chinese prisoners captured by UN forces. Twenty-one GI misfits chose to remain behind to serve their communist masters.

For the first time in the history of warfare, POWs were given the opportunity to return home or be resettled elsewhere. More than 60,000 North Korean and Chinese communist soldiers elected then *not* to return behind the Bamboo Curtain.

But issues such as repatriation for POWs were unheard of during those gloomy early weeks of the "police action." Headlines reported retreat after retreat, and columnists, writing from the safety of their cloistered Washington, D.C., ivory towers, forecast total defeat of the U.S. and UN forces. ROK units were resupplied and re-equipped and shoved into the line that was the Pusan Perimeter. British warships joined the U.S. Navy in laying down supporting fire for troops dug in on the flanks stretching to the sea. Canada, Britain, France, Belgium and the Philippines all promised troops. But this was to take time. Meanwhile, the blue and white UN flag became a permanent fixture in the first war fought under an international banner, a war that was to see 21 nations ultimately arrayed against the common enemy.

Men wearing general's stars commanded their divisions, corps, and army from "up front." They shared more dangers with their men than any group of military leaders in ground warfare before them. Time and again General MacArthur flew on personal inspection tours from Japan to Korea and landed within the sound of gunfire, at a time when enemy air strikes were frequent. The 24th Div commander, scrappy Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, displayed sheer guts after Taejon was cut off by the reds. His units were slowly pounded to pieces by the enemy, and after five days of around-the-clock attacks, Dean finally committed his last manpower reserve to the battle for Taejon — himself. He led a bazooka team against a Stalin tank rumbling through the streets. The tank was knocked out and so was Dean; he was taken prisoner and spent three years in captivity. The day after his capture another American division landed in Korea. The 24th Div commander had personally paid for the time he bought.

Fifth Air Force Cmdr Lt. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus piloted a Sabrejet on 12 dangerous missions to Mig Alley until his superiors in the Pentagon learned of his action and ordered him grounded from

further combat flights. And in the early days, Lt. Gen. Walton Walker, Eighth Army Cmdr, later killed in a highway accident in Korea, and Air Force Cmdr Maj. Gen. Earle Partridge were both read the riot act by Pentagon brass. This twosome, with Partridge at the controls, constantly flew over the fluid front lines in a two-seater light plane to reconnoiter enemy movements personally.

Korea was also a tactician's war. MacArthur's grand strategy, worked out when the chips were down and the battle situation appeared desperate, paid off in what historians are calling a military classic. When every last fighting man was needed on the Pusan Perimeter, the UN Commander pulled out the U.S. Marine provisional brigade, placed the greynes aboard ship, and, with reinforcements from the States, staged a classic end-run amphibious invasion behind the enemy lines at the port of Inch'on, 38 miles from Seoul. Marine tanks rumbled ashore and spearheaded a lightning thrust that retook Seoul and severed North Korean communications lines. The reds were cut off from all supplies from the north. U.S. troops cracked the tightening communist ring around Pusan and broke out in an attack that crushed the reds from two directions. Marines and supporting troops attacked south while the Pusan Perimeter's defenders attacked north. The communists were caught in between. The entire North Korean Army was destroyed within two weeks with 135,000 prisoners taken, the equivalent of the whole original red juggernaut.

This sudden change in the fortunes of war — from near certain defeat to complete victory — took the UN army deep into North Korea.

Near the end of October, 1950, GIs planted the American flag on the frigid wastes overlooking the Yalu River dividing North Korea from Red China. The victory refrain in November, 1950 was "Home by Christmas."

But within 24 hours the scent of victory was fouled by the odor of another impending defeat.

In the hills of North Korea, bugles shrieked on the night of November 25 — exactly six months after the conflict began — and hordes of Red Chinese soldiers swarmed out of the hills. An entirely "new war" had begun against a new enemy.

The key to the survival of the Eighth Army and the Tenth Corps rested on a single snow-capped hill north of the Chongchon River. The Red Chinese slammed into the UN forces with devastating effect. The U.S. Marines began their classic retreat from the arctic heights surrounding the Chosin Reser-

voir, through sub-zero temperatures and driving blizzards, carrying their dead out with them, to the North Korean port of Hamhung. An evacuation fleet awaited. The entire withdrawal was made possible by a lowly company commander, Capt. Reginald Desiderio.

Captain Desiderio, commanding officer of Easy Co, 2nd Bat, 27th Inf Reg, had instantly evaluated the situation. If the enemy reached the hill first, the retreat route would be blocked and the UN army would be destroyed trying to run a fiery gauntlet of death. There was no time to send a runner to his battalion command post or even notify the "Wolfhound" CP. He raced Easy Co up the slippery slopes and ordered his men to dig in. Desiderio was an old China hand from WWII and he knew what to expect. He bluntly warned his men to prepare for an all night attack.

Shortly after midnight, 5,000 enemy troops stormed the hill behind a massive artillery and mortar barrage. Well-emplaced machineguns and grenades, lobbed down the slopes, chewed into the mass of screaming Chinese swarming up the hill, mowing them down by the hundreds. Beneath the cold light of occasional flares, GIs sickened at the carnage. Blood and gore turned the snow and ice-blanketed slopes a slushy scarlet and then a dark muddy red, making the slogging climb even more arduous for the enemy assault forces. Scrambling

from foxhole to foxhole, Captain Desiderio implored the Easy Co men to hang on. "Just hold until first light," his voice confidently called out. "We'll be all right if we hold. Remember, first light... first light."

A bullet slammed into his shoulder, but he continued to make his rounds, peptalking the men at each machinegun position and the lonelier men huddled in single foxholes on the perimeter. Bullets winged him in each thigh. He then crawled from one position to another. He caught mortar shell fragments in his back, and another bullet clipped his left knee shortly before dawn. He dragged himself slowly to his men, holstering their determination to hang on. "Remember, first light," he groaned. He rallied the 72 survivors of what originally was a 200-man rifle company until a mortar shell whooshed in, snuffing out the life of Easy Co's "Old Man." Dawn broke and a sudden quiet blanketed the hill. Easy Co's exec, a young West Pointer fighting in his first war, crawled to his captain's side. But he was too late. He cradled Desiderio's body in his arms. "Captain," the surviving officer sobbed, "it's first light and we're still holding. They're gone, just like you said."

Desiderio was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, one of the 131 Americans to win this country's highest decoration in Korea. In one of war's strange coincidences, another hero fol-

lowed in the footsteps of Easy Co's late captain. His name was Lewis Millett, an artilleryman turned infantry officer. He took over Easy Co in early 1951 after the Red Chinese offensive carried the communist flag back into Seoul and beyond to the south. The "Wolfhounds" were in reserve and Captain Millett heeded up his company with raw replacements. He also was partial to cold steel and managed to scrounge hard-to-come-by bayonets for every man in the outfit. Then he taught them how to use the blade at the end of an M-1, his favorite weapon.

On February 7, 1951, while personally leading Easy Co in an attack against a strongly held enemy position, he spotted his First Platoon pinned down by heavy fire. He ordered his reserve Third Platoon into action with the grating words: "Fix bayonets!" He jerked his knife from the scabbard at his hip and clamped it to the harrel of his M-1. The Third Platoon GIs did likewise. He hand-signaled the platoon to fan out, raised his rifle above his head and shouted a third word: "Charge!"

Zig-zagging across the open terrain, with rifles held at high port, the Third Platoon dodged a barrage of mortar and artillery fire. As they closed in with the pinned-down First Platoon, the dogged GIs hugging the ground up ahead took heart at the sight of their charging buddies. They, too, fixed their bayonets and, as the Third Platoon passed through



Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker invites you to fly Eastern to the Miami Convention

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KOREA — AMERICA'S FORGOTTEN WAR (Continued from page 41)

their positions on the run, the First Platoon GIs leaped to their feet. With piercing, bloodthirsty whoops, the two platoons continued the charge up the steep slope. They made it to the top.

It was probably the bloodiest hand-to-hand encounter in the Korean War. In the fierce charge, Millett bayoneted two enemy soldiers and boldly slashed his way across the crest, hurling grenades and clubbing the reds with bone-shattering butt strokes. The enemy had no stomach for this kind of fighting. Those who survived — and 87 of them died horribly — turned tail and ran in what Millett's official Medal of Honor citation calls "wild disorder." His bayonet charge has been described by Brig. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, the military historian, as the only true bayonet engagement by American soldiers since the battle of Cold Harbor during the Civil War.

The UN forces fought their way back north during the spring of 1951. The Red Chinese counterattacked at one point and another strange hero evolved from this battle on the heights overlooking the Imjin. Cpl. Hiroshi Miyamura, a boyish-looking Japanese-American squad leader, covered the withdrawal of his platoon by electing to stay behind and man a machinegun. He killed more than 50 enemy soldiers as he slowly withdrew during a night-long running battle. But he stayed behind too long. His platoon escaped but he was captured. For the first time in U.S. military history, a Medal of Honor citation was written up, stamped Top Secret, and filed away. It was felt that Miyamura's life might be endangered if his captors learned he had won the nation's highest military decoration for killing at least 50 Chinese. Hiroshi Miyamura became the nation's first *secret* war hero. He was finally awarded his Medal after he was repatriated.

But repatriation was just a word in the dictionary in May 1951. That's when the Soviet delegate to the United Nations suggested that an armistice might be worked out if both sides agreed to discuss the matter. The war was almost a year old and Red China's army was virtually on the ropes. It was expected then that the talks would last two or three weeks and an armistice would be signed. But the request had another purpose. The enemy needed time to dig in. By stalling the armistice negotiations, he'd get his needed time. This was the enemy strategy that couldn't be fathomed at the time. At the request of the North Koreans, truce talks began in the town of Kaesong just across the 38th Parallel in North Korea. The reds put out a story that the "imperialists" would meet in Kaesong because the communist victors wished it, and that the Americans

asked for the cease-fire. When this communist propaganda trick became apparent to American officers assigned to negotiate a cease-fire, they refused to meet again at Kaesong. The talks were reopened in the village of Panmunjom.

From July 10, 1951, until the cease-fire took effect more than two years later, the enemy used this time to build a virtually impregnable line across the peninsula. The last two years of the fighting have been called "the talking war"; trench warfare took over. There were fierce isolated battles at Bunker Hill, Heartbreak Ridge, and Pork Chop Hill, White Horse Mountain and Sniper



"Now, after taking your foot off the brake, step on the gas pedal gently . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Ridge. Despite these sudden flareups, where a hilltop or a few yards of slope changed hands, the talking continued at Panmunjom.

The armistice talks were bogged down by the issue of how many prisoners would be returned. Red guerrillas also took their toll in the mountains of South Korea. All this was part of an incredible master plan that was supposed to culminate in a mass breakout from the prisoner of war compounds on Koje Island off the port of Pusan. Escaped communist POWs were to join the guerrillas in the mountains and open a second front. It was an audacious plan and almost succeeded.

The POWs kidnapped the camp commander, American Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd, and held him hostage for nearly four days, until mild-looking Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, paradoxically nicknamed "The Bull," broke up the prison camp conspiracy and rescued General Dodd. General Boatner, a Chinese-speaking authority on Asia, capably hought time and played the North Koreans against the Chinese in his success-

ful effort to avert mass escape. Eighty thousand red prisoners had planned to break out, overwhelm their U.S. Army and South Korean guards, and escape to the nearby mainland to renew the fighting as guerrillas. But the plan was thwarted by Boatner, and his reinforcements maintained control of Koje Island.

In the skies, rampaging American pilots flying the workhorse F-86 Sabres tangled with the enemy in hundreds of dogfights. The reds were flying faster and more maneuverable built-in-Russia Mig fighters, but better plane performance was no match for the expert training given American pilots. Uncle Sam's aces accounted for 839 Migs destroyed, 154 probable kills and 1,020 propeller-driven planes blasted out of the blue. This represented a whopping total of about 2,000 enemy pilots killed. The battle of the jets produced two American triple aces with 16 and 15 planes shot down respectively, and a third runner-up with 14½ kills. (Credit is halved when two pilots participate in the same kill.)

Pantherjets and WWII vintage Corsairs proved their worth time and again in close-support missions required by the fighting men on the ground. The B-29s that had battered Japan to her knees during the closing months of WWII were taken out of storage to fly missions against targets in North Korea. But the plane vs. plane battles drew the headlines as American fighter pilots in the Fifth Air Force racked up an impressive 13 to 1 ratio of enemy planes destroyed. The U.S. Air Force lost a total of 94 planes in aerial combat between jet aircraft.

If the Korean War has been forgotten by some, underrated by others, dismissed by still others, the fact remains that it was our first attempt to stop the reds by force of arms, and it stopped them. The fact also remains that it ranks among our greatest three foreign wars in history, and that the men who fought it waged as bitter and tough a war as any American fighting men have ever fought. The United States, caught unready as usual, fielded a hard-hitting, heavy shooting and *victorious* army in Korea, even if it did have to put more than a million WWII vets under arms in their *second* war; even if, when their sons and kid brothers relieved them, they had to fight *their* war with the obsolete equipment and weapons of another era. The veterans of Korea can be proud, too, that their strange war has taught this nation that it doesn't pay to demobilize and stack arms as soon as the shooting stops.

The Korean War also pointed out the need for a mobile striking force. Thanks to the gallant men who fought a strange war in a lost corner of Asia, the United States has discovered what it takes to survive — a fighting force always ready for combat.

THE END

OUR DADDY DIED FOR TRUTH

(Continued from page 12)

Our Daddy Died for



Widow Kim Cho

*A radio story as told
by Bob Pierce*

NINE weeks before the outbreak of war in Korea, I stood in the shadow of ancient South Gate of the city of Seoul, and night after night addressed ten and fifteen thousand people during a city-wide preaching mission. During the Campaign I was invited to speak in a number of high schools of the city. Remember, this was just before the Communists invaded South Korea.

I'll never forget the day I spoke in a government high school at the invitation of the principal, a man greatly concerned about the infiltration of Communists into his high school student body. So he invited me as a young Christian leader to come and talk to the students.

After I had addressed the student body on two occasions, I asked how many students were interested in studying the Bible. Sincerely purposing to become a Christian, 400 students responded to the suggestion.

A Bible class was formed. The pastor of the largest Presbyterian church in the city recommended a young teacher in the high school—a man who was an elder in his church—as one ideally suited to teach the class. The man readily agreed, thrilled at the opportunity to serve his Lord.

It was also agreed that I—through World Vision—would provide the money to buy Scripture portions.

So the teacher began his classes. Within four weeks' time, without warning, the Communists crossed the 38th parallel and overnight many educators, legislators, and especially many of our Christian leaders, were arrested. Some were killed.

Those were days of tension for South Koreans who could not escape, so they

one refugee area, having lost everything in the world, sleeping on a dirt floor, with cardboard walls, and a beercan roof over them. There was the widow whose husband was murdered because he taught my converts in a Bible class. Yes, and there were the children he had left behind—the little babe that had been yet unborn the day he died.

Then I asked this little woman, "Has it cost too much to be a Christian? It has cost you your husband. It has cost you your home. Your children, all of them, bear the mark of tuberculosis, from exposure and malnutrition. Has it cost too much to be a Christian?"

The little woman looked at me, and she said, "It only costs too much when one dies for nothing. I gave my husband for right and righteousness, but I know many women who don't know what their husbands died for."

The little Korean lady looked at me and said, "My children know what their Daddy died for, and I know what all of us have suffered for. We have suffered for right and for righteousness and, most of all, for the Saviour who offers men the one true hope in the whole wide world—the hope of eternal life—the hope of a God who doesn't settle His accounts today or tomorrow, but Who nonetheless someday is going to settle accounts with every man, with every nation and every ruler and group of rulers in the world. I know that whatever we're suffering for has a purpose—God's purpose—and that out of it will come not only good for our country and good for God—but good for us. **END**"

His family, in turn, didn't know anything about him—whether he had been killed or was alive in prison.

Finally, weak from starvation, in a state of shock from abuse and the days of sheer terror, he was taken out of his cell and marched to the school where he had taught so long.

There, in the courtyard where I had preached, this man was stood up, a microphone held in front of him—and a bayonet pressed to his back. The Communist officer holding the microphone said, "These students gathered here before you are those you have been teaching." The helpless teacher looked into the faces of about a thousand students who had been ordered to stand at attention.

The Red continued: "Now, we want you to confess to these students that you are a paid spy of the American imperialists."

The teacher was stunned. "We know that you accepted money from this—this evangelist that was out here. There are students here that will testify they saw you receive money from him. And

we know that you've been trying to alienate these students from their ancient oriental culture, and replace it with this new Western superstition of Christianity."

The officer continued to rant and rave, then finally in a rage, he shrieked, "Now either confess that you are a paid spy and that you are a traitor to the country, or else we are going to make an example of you and kill you right here before these students' eyes. We'll show you what we do to traitors."

With a prayer to God in his heart, the accused man grasped the microphone and spoke, his voice soft in the deathly silent atmosphere of the courtyard.

"All right, I'll confess. I'll confess that I told these students that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. I'll confess that I told these students that the Bible is God's word, and that His promises are true, that they demonstrate the wisdom and truth of that Book, and I confess that I told these young people that if a man is going to be a Christian and follow Christ, that his life and everything he has must be dedicated to that cause, even if it costs him his life.

"Yes," he continued, "I taught these young people all these things. And now for the past two weeks I have lain in prison, not knowing whether I would live or die, not knowing what has happened to my family, and I've had ample time to find out whether or not the promises of the Bible are true—for me."

And he said, "Now I want to give you my true confession. I do believe that Christ Himself and His truth is the hope of the world, and I believe in everything that I taught these young people and I'm willing to die for the hope I have in Christ, and for the hope I have in truth and righteousness and decency and justice."

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There they were, among eighty thousand or more pitiful refugees, in squalor and great hardship, crammed into

(Continued on page 15)

Facts of a Field

PHILIPPINES—an archipelago republic east of the South China Sea, boasts of 7,100 islands extending 1,150 miles north to south. They lie 7,000 trans-Pacific miles from San Francisco. Eleven islands comprise the bulk of the territory. They are Luzon, 40,420 sq. mi.; Mindanao, 36,537; Samar, 5,050; Negros, 4,905; Palawan, 4,550; Panay, 4,446; Mindoro, 3,759; Leyte, 2,785; Cebu, 1,707; Bohol, 1,495 and Masbate, 1,262.

Ten more or less active volcanoes occasionally rumble on the islands. They tower over fertile, well-watered land that makes up 63% of the total acreage. Average winter temperature is 78°F. Summer averages 84°. Other months maintain an average temperature of about 80°.

Quezon City, a suburb of Manila on beautiful Manila Bay, is the official capital of the Philippines, but government offices remain in Manila.

The People

Four main social groups inhabit the islands. The Filipinos constitute about nine-tenths of the total population. The Negritos (meaning "little blacks"), regarded as being the original inhabitants of the islands, are now reduced to a few isolated groups driven back into remote interior localities. The Igorots are uncivilized tribesmen living mostly in the mountains. Finally, the Moros, a people who live mostly in western Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago, are a robust war-like portion of the population.

Except for the Negritos, the Philippine islanders are considered to be of Malay origin. There is also a large foreign population with Chinese totalling the greatest numbers. People of Spanish, Portuguese, Korean and Siamese descent can be found on the islands. From the marriage of Spanish and Chinese has sprung a half-caste population.

Linguists have identified more than 100 languages and dialects spoken by 40 different ethnic groups. The three official languages are Tagalog, a Malay-an dialect which is the national language; English and Spanish.

Political History

Magellan, Spain's intrepid sea explorer of generations past, discovered the



Capital: Quezon City (Luzon)
Area: 115,600 sq. mi.
Pop: 23,000,000
Flag: blue and red horizontal bars; white canton with gold sun, three gold stars
Monetary unit: Peso

Philippines in 1521. They were conquered by Spain in 1565. The islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898), following the Spanish-American War when the U.S. bought the islands.

Princess Hadji Piandao, niece and adopted daughter of the late Jamalul Kiram II, Sultan of Sulu, transferred (April, 1940) legal ownership of hundreds of islands in the Sulu Archipelago to the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Japan attacked the Philippines Dec. 8, 1941 at the start of the Pacific theatre of operations in World War II. General Douglas MacArthur was put in command of the U.S.-Filipino forces (15,000 Americans, 40,000 in Filipino army, 100,000 Filipino reservists). Japan conquered the islands in May, 1942, and was ousted by Sept., 1945. In 1951 the U.S. settled war claims for property losses for \$388,150,000.

On July 4, 1946, the independent Republic of the Philippines was proclaimed in accordance with the Tydings-McDuffie Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1934, providing for Philippine independence in 1946. President Truman recognized the Philippines as a self-governing nation in that year.

Missionary History

With Spanish conquerors came Roman Catholicism. No Protestant work was allowed until after the Spanish-American War in 1898. Under U.S. ownership the doors were thrown open wide to Protestant missionaries who came in large numbers. Northern Presbyterians arrived in April, 1899, Meth-

odists and Baptists a year later and the United Brethren and Disciples of Christ in 1901.

Large medical and educational programs are being carried on in connection with evangelistic programs. At least five seminaries, 14 Bible colleges and a number of mission-operated hospitals are in existence today. Some National churches have developed a strong missionary spirit.

The Far East Broadcasting Company near Manila today broadcasts the Gospel message in 36 languages and dialects with nine transmitters in Manila.

In 1949 representatives of the unique Gospel Recordings organization recorded through National interpreters the simple story of the Gospel in a number of languages that had never been spoken by a foreign missionary. Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship in recent years has sought to reach university students of whom there are thousands in Manila alone.

The Philippines Today

The opportunity for Christian missions today in the Philippines is unlimited. Yet who can presumptuously say that the populace will remain congenial to foreign missions? Next month World Vision again opens pastors' conferences in two cities, Iloilo and Baguio, to train Filipino leaders at the "grass roots" level.

Filipino pastors—not foreign professional missionaries—will decide the future of the Philippines. Brother must teach brother if every islander is to understand the saving message of hope in Jesus Christ.

END

OUR DADDY DIED FOR TRUTH

(Continued from page 12)

Our Daddy Died for



Widow Kim Cho

A radio story as told
by Bob Pierce

NINE weeks before the outbreak of war in Korea, I stood in the shadow of ancient South Gate of the city of Seoul, and night after night addressed ten and fifteen thousand people during a city-wide preaching mission. During the Campaign I was invited to speak in a number of high schools of the city. Remember, this was just before the Communists invaded South Korea.

I'll never forget the day I spoke in a government high school at the invitation of the principal, a man greatly concerned about the infiltration of Communists into his high school student body. So he invited me as a young Christian leader to come and talk to the students.

After I had addressed the student body on two occasions, I asked how many students were interested in studying the Bible. Sincerely purposing to become a Christian, 400 students responded to the suggestion.

A Bible class was formed. The pastor of the largest Presbyterian church in the city recommended a young teacher in the high school—a man who was an elder in his church—as one ideally suited to teach the class. The man readily agreed, thrilled at the opportunity to serve his Lord.

It was also agreed that I—through World Vision—would provide the money to buy Scripture portions.

So the teacher began his classes. Within four weeks' time, without warning, the Communists crossed the 38th parallel and overnight many educators, legislators, and especially many of our Christian leaders, were arrested. Some were killed.

Those were days of tension for South Koreans who could not escape, so they

one refugee area, having lost everything in the world, sleeping on a dirt floor, with cardboard walls, and a beercan roof over them. There was the widow whose husband was murdered because he taught my converts in a Bible class. Yes, and there were the children he had left behind—the little babe that had been yet unhorn the day he died.

Then I asked this little woman, "Has it cost too much to be a Christian? It has cost you your husband. It has cost you your home. Your children, all of them, bear the mark of tuberculosis, from exposure and malnutrition. Has it cost too much to be a Christian?"

The little woman looked at me, and she said, "It only costs too much when one dies for nothing. I gave my husband for right and righteousness, but I know many women who don't know what their husbands died for."

The little Korean lady looked at me and said, "My children know what their Daddy died for, and I know what all of us have suffered for. We have suffered for right and for righteousness and, most of all, for the Saviour who offers men the one true hope in the whole wide world—the hope of eternal life—the hope of a God who doesn't settle His accounts today or tomorrow, but Who nonetheless someday is going to settle accounts with every man, with every nation and every ruler and group of rulers in the world. I know that whatever we're suffering for has a purpose—God's purpose—and that out of it will come not only good for our country and good for God—but good for us."

His family, in turn, didn't know anything about him—whether he had been killed or was alive in prison.

Finally, weak from starvation, in a state of shock from abuse and the days of sheer terror, he was taken out of his cell and marched to the school where he had taught so long.

There, in the courtyard where I had preached, this man was stood up, a microphone held in front of him—and a bayonet pressed to his back. The Communist officer holding the microphone said, "These students gathered here before you are those you have been teaching." The helpless teacher looked into the faces of about a thousand students who had been ordered to stand at attention.

The Red continued: "Now, we want you to confess to these students that you are a paid spy of the American imperialists."

The teacher was stunned. "We know that you accepted money from this—this evangelist that was out here. There are students here that will testify they saw you receive money from him. And

we know that you've been trying to alienate these students from their ancient oriental culture, and replace it with this new Western superstition of Christianity."

The officer continued to rant and rave, then finally in a rage, he shrieked, "Now either confess that you are a paid spy and that you are a traitor to the country, or else we are going to make an example of you and kill you right here before these students' eyes. We'll show you what we do to traitors."

With a prayer to God in his heart, the accused man grasped the microphone and spoke, his voice soft in the deathly silent atmosphere of the courtyard.

"All right, I'll confess. I'll confess that I told these students that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. I'll confess that I told these students that the Bible is God's word, and that His promises are true, that they demonstrate the wisdom and truth of that Book, and I confess that I told these young people that if a man is going to be a Christian and follow Christ, that his life and everything he has must be dedicated to that cause, even if it costs him his life.

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(Continued on page 15)

World Vision President Receives Korea's Medal For Public Welfare Service



Dr. and Mrs. Pierce chat with Korea's President Syngman Rhee. Soha Chang Whan, Minister of Health and Social Services in background.

Citation marks eighth anniversary of World Vision work in Korea; Mrs. Pierce makes first trip to Orient through the touching generosity of Korean orphanage superintendents.

BY LARRY WARD

SEOUL, Korea: "In recognition of his exceptionally praiseworthy service, the Republic of Korea takes pleasure in awarding the Medal for Public Welfare Service to Dr. Robert Pierce, president of World Vision, Inc."

The date was May 7, 1959, marking the eighth anniversary of World Vision's work here . . . and the words were those of Syngman Rhee, President of the Republic of Korea.

In an impressive ceremony in *Kyung Mu Dai*, the "White House" of Korea, the 84-year-old president conferred one of his nation's highest honors upon the American missionary-evangelist. Translated, his citation read:

"Dr. Pierce has endeared himself to the people of Korea by his compassionate concern for humanity which he displayed on his first visit in 1950. As a U.N. War Correspondent during the Korean conflict, he sought every means to report the tragedy of Korea to the Free World, thereby soliciting practical relief to the desperate plight of the suffering.

"Always perceptive to the needs of others his generous heart kindled the desire to establish worthy institutions under the care of World Vision, Inc. whereby havens of refuge and comfort have been provided to orphaned children, widows, the leprous and infirm. In addition he has held various evangelistic campaigns in order to inspire people to marshal their moral forces against the insidious inroads of Communism and has freely disseminated literature on religious instruction.

"His high ideals for mankind and untiring ministrations guided by his re-

ligious principles are deeply appreciated by the Korean people to whom he has proved a true benefactor and apostle of international fellowship. By his selfless devotion he has brought happiness to countless numbers and I take pride in awarding this just recognition as a token expression of our heartfelt gratitude. (Signed) Syngman Rhee."

Later, in press interviews, Dr. Pierce expressed his deep personal gratitude to two groups of people to whom, he said, he felt much of the honor extended to him was really due. These were the "humble, unsung" men and women who serve in the 143 orphanages and homes in which World Vision cares for its "family" of 13,000 Korean orphans and many widows, and also the people of the United States, Canada and elsewhere whose prayerful generosity makes possible the World Vision ministries in Korea and around the world.

PRAYER FOR PRESIDENT

This reporter has heard Bob Pierce pray many times, but never with more feeling and evident power . . . never with more apparent "breath of the Spirit of God" . . . than at the close of this beautiful ceremony. "Mr. President," said Dr. Pierce, "I know that you are very busy, but I would like the privilege of leading in prayer, as I have each time we have met in these past ten years."

President Rhee's face lit up with a warm smile; and he stood with bowed head, visibly touched, as Bob Pierce prayed earnestly for this great little nation and for its leader who has stood so resolutely for his principles through a half-century of leadership.

MRS. PIERCE PRESENT; FIRST TRIP TO ORIENT

Through the touching generosity of the Korean superintendents who direct World Vision-sponsored orphanages, Dr. Pierce's wife Lorraine was present for both the presidential citation and the dedicatory services (below) which had brought World Vision's president to Korea just prior to his evangelistic campaign in Osaka, Japan.

Aware that President Rhee intended to confer this high honor upon Dr. Pierce, and that Mrs. Pierce had never been in the Orient, the superintendents had—in a wonderful show of love and gratitude—collected enough money from their own funds to present Mrs. Pierce with a surprise round-trip ticket from America to Korea.

"Many times," said Korea's famed "Pastor Han," Dr. Han Kyung Chik, at a special 8th anniversary service, "you have stood in the airport to say goodbye to your husband as he came to us. Now, at last, we are glad that you can come to us with him."

Tearful in her gratitude, Mrs. Pierce replied: "You have thanked me throughout this service today. But I must thank you for what Korea has meant in my life. God has blessed and changed my life through the reports my husband has brought back of your great country and its need and your faithful service."

In addition to attending the presidential citation and the anniversary services, Mrs. Pierce was able to visit a number of the orphanages and baby homes supported by World Vision. Again and again this reporter saw in her eyes the tears that told their own eloquent story—tears of compassion as she looked at deformed little bodies; tears of gratitude as she saw what God had done, and as she saw places and people for which she has prayed many times during those long months at home while her husband ministered overseas.

OSAKAGRAM

Crusade Off to Thrilling Start

OSAKA, Japan (May 12)--This burgeoning metropolis, second largest city in the populous new Japan, is feeling the impact of a many-pronged evangelistic offensive. Tonight, despite a drenching down-pour of rain and an unusual lightning storm, over 3,700 persons crowded beautiful Festival Hall in Osaka for the initial meeting in the first evangelistic campaign of its kind ever held in Japan.

When Evangelist Bob Pierce invited his hearers to accept the Lord Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour, over 150 persons surged forward to register their decisions. Veteran missionary observers wept for joy as they saw this fruit of many years of faithful prayer and labor.

The first-night response was felt by many to exceed all expectations considering the unique nature of the Crusade in Osaka. But the total impact of the Crusade, with the meetings in Festival Hall as its focal point and spearhead, is reaching out to all levels of Japanese life. Meetings in schools and factories, combined with luncheons for business men, are bringing the challenge of Christ to all ages and social strata.

Dr. Paul S. Rees, vice president at large of World Vision, conducts daily seminars for pastors in this tri-city area, and pew and pulpit alike are being challenged and blessed.

At Festival Hall, World Vision President Pierce is aided by outstanding Gospel musicians from the United States and a 500-voice Japanese choir. A unique feature of the Osaka Crusade is the nightly appearance of the 75-piece Kyoto Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra--a natural attraction for cultural Osaka. Said one American missionary, "After years of preaching in small, crowded and dilapidated buildings, you will never know what it means to participate in this meeting in a place which becomes the Gospel."

Via radio and television coverage, the impact of the Osaka Crusade is reaching out over all Japan. "This far exceeds my fondest dreams," declares Rev. Sakao Funamoto, veteran leader in the United Church of Christ in Japan and chairman of the Osaka Crusade. Christians all over the world have focused prayer attention on Osaka for these important days.

Tonight God has begun to answer the prayers of thousands of humble believers from the hills of Assam and the crowded streets of Hong Kong to the grass roots of all America. Here in Osaka, as the Crusade gains its thrilling momentum, team members and Japan's earnest Christians join to urge continued prayer.

PRESS-TIME BRIEF: The second and third nights of the Crusade were marked in an unusual way by the presence of the Spirit of God. Third night crowd totalled 3900. Decisions for first three nights total more than 500, among which are many unusual and thrilling conversion stories.



They work .



They play . . .



They worship .

INSIDE AN ORPHANAGE



Tots at Taegu Baby Home learn to love visiting Korean doctor.

FROM OFF THE STREET, out of prisons, from hospitals and the steps of city halls they are brought—little babies, school-age youngsters, beggar boys—orphans of many kinds and colors whom God loves.

Orphans whom World Vision loves.

And orphans whom many of *you* have loved too by faithfully providing for the needs of some little child among World Vision's more than 13,000 orphans in the Orient and in Latin America.

"Visit" a typical Korean orphanage through the picture series on this page to see how the children work and play, study and worship under the loving care of Christian superintendents. These children are here because their sponsors in North America faithfully send the \$10 a month needed to support an orphan.

And yet, while so many are happy in the warmth and comfort of a Christian orphanage, there are many, many others "outside the door"—without the tender care of parents, alone . . . hungry . . . sick.

You can be "Mom" or "Dad" to

General

CALIFORNIA — Spanish-speaking Christian workers are needed to work in California, Arizona and Oregon among Mexican families and migrant workers. Nearly 200,000 Mexican Nationals enter the United States each year. Training in Spanish and the technique of reaching these Nationals is available in California to applicants. Write: Mr. Ralph E. Blakeman, Executive Director, Mission To The Migrants, 2007 West 78th Place, Los Angeles 47, Calif.

COLLEGIATE EVANGELISM — A large-scale evangelistic offensive is being planned for U.S. and foreign university campuses. Spiritually-minded young people who are able soul-winners are needed. Ages 21-35 preferred. Training in student evangelism and materials are available to those who qualify. An additional secretary for the home office is also needed. Write: Mr. Bill Bright, Campus Crusade for Christ, 1263 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles 24, Calif.

PHILIPPINES-JAPAN—A missionary secretary is urgently needed by a faith missionary organization with offices in each of these countries. Qualified persons may write for detailed information to: Far East Broadcasting Company, Inc., P. O. Box One, Whittier, Calif.

UNITED STATES—Retired men and couples are needed to assist in home mission endeavors. Work is available in your home territory. Qualified persons will have interesting assignments

Missionary Placement Service

Work Opportunities At Home And Abroad

in "the King's business." Write: Christian Home League, Box 181, Drexel Hill, Penna.

Education

JAPAN—Bible school teacher needed who is willing to learn Japanese. For details and information, write: Mr. Don C. Bruck, Secretary, Japan Evangelical Mission, Three Hills, Alherta, Canada.

TURKEY—There are openings for 13 teachers of English, math and science on a high school level in Turkey. Transportation is provided and salaries are adequate. There are also openings for 12 teachers of English in Afghanistan. In this case, salaries are more than adequate and would be paid in dollars through the International Cooperation Administration. Any interested applicants could receive more information by writing: Mr. Irving Sylvia, International Students' New York Office, 1472 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y.

Technical

MEXICO—A builder is needed at an orphanage in Acapulco to work with

concrete and steel. Board and room would be provided. He should be able to speak some Spanish and communicate with his Mexican workers. Qualified person may write Rev. Floyd L. Hawkins, Latin American Orphanage, P. O. Box 7, Fresno, Calif.

Late Entries

YOUTH LEADERS—Spiritually and academically qualified young men with a vision for reaching tomorrow's leaders today are needed for teen-slanted ministries overseas. For information write to: Youth for Christ Int'l., Attn. Rev. Sam Wolgemuth, 109 N. Cross St., Wheaton, Ill.

A major part of the work of World Vision is helping established mission agencies meet emergency needs.

GHANA—A Christian teacher of speech and lipreading is needed in the training of National workers. Write: General Director, Christian Mission for Deaf Africans, 11704 Griggs, Detroit 4, Mich.

Marimbist Jack C. Conner Named Special Representative

World Vision's beloved co-laborer, Jack C. Conner, a marimba and vibraphone artist of international fame, has served intermittently in overseas evangelism ministries and Pastors' Conferences since 1952. Now it is our happy privilege to announce that Mr. Conner has been named by the Board of Directors as World Vision's Special Representative to serve throughout Midwestern United States and Canada.

Conner has been a member of the International Marimba Symphony Orchestra with which he toured Europe. He has performed with the United States Navy Band, with the Municipal Opera Orchestra of St. Louis, and with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. He has played over the NBC, CBS and Mutual Networks both in radio and television. traveled overseas with the USO, toured South America with the

Xavier Cugat orchestra and was the featured instrumentalist at the International Festival of Music in Venice, Italy, in 1952. Perhaps his biggest musical accomplishment came in 1950 when he made his New York debut at Town Hall.

Now with a heart fully dedicated to the work of the Lord, this versatile

musician and able speaker is giving his full time to missions. You may have Mr. Conner in your church by writing to: Deputation Department, World Vision, Inc., Box 0, Pasadena, California.

And remember to pray for him as he travels the country presenting the needs of overseas missionaries and National workers.





Volunteer laywoman teaches outdoor Bible club in Korea. This is the youngsters' only opportunity for a formal education.

Korean Orphans

« Since the February 21 issue of PRESBYTERIAN LIFE arrived . . . I have been haunted by the sober-faced little boy with the frozen feet pictured in the article "Korea's Courageous Children."

Of course we can send money, clothing, toys, and it is a comfort to know that kind, Christian workers are attempting to see to it that these waifs are being taken care of. But—can nothing be done about placing some of them in Christian foster homes in other countries where they will have not only a chance to be part of a family group but to receive a better education or technical training than will be possible for many years in their own devastated land?

I can imagine the hurdles to be overcome in any such plan must seem insurmountable—language barriers, diplomatic considerations, and doubtless an unwillingness on the part of the South Koreans to lose this generation, so to speak. . . . But when I recall the patient, somber expression on the little boy in the picture, I cannot resist writing to ask you if you have heard of any action being taken along these lines. . . .

—Mrs. P. L. H.

« . . . We know of no such action being taken along the lines which Mrs. P.L.H. suggests. . . . The reply that we have always received from the State Department is that there is no arrangement by which Korean children could be brought to the United States. However, the time may come when we could make that kind of arrangement. . . .

—JOHN C. SMITH
Board of Foreign Missions
of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
New York, New York

Origin of Severance Hospital

« My attention has been called to a statement in the moving article "New Arms and Legs for Koreans" (*P.L.*, March 7) to the effect that Severance Hospital was founded in 1913. As a medical missionary for many years in Korea, I can testify to the fact that the origins of Severance go even farther back than that.

In 1884 Horace N. Allen, M.D., a Presbyterian missionary in China, crossed the Yellow Sea to enter Korea. Through his professional services, the good will of the Royal Family was secured which resulted in a gift of land and buildings for medical purposes. This became the nucleus of the present Severance Institution, although it was opened in 1885 as the Royal Hospital. To Dr. Allen credit is due for opening Korea to missionary effort.

Among the early missionaries were several doctors, but Dr. O. R. Avison, who arrived in 1893, introduced medical education. He gave practical training to seven promising young Koreans chosen as his assistants. In 1904, with the arrival of Dr. Jesse W. Hirst, more formal instruction was begun and in 1908 the first class, of seven, was graduated.

The institution early adopted the family name of its first large donor, Mr. Louis Severance of Cleveland, Ohio, who gave \$10,000 to replace the temporary buildings with a modern hospital.

The Severance Hospital, therefore, dates back to 1885, the Medical College to 1904. It became a union institution, with several denominations cooperating in 1913.

—A. C. FLETCHER, M. D.
New York, New York

Education in Korea

Bible clubs are the only schools attended by thousands of Korean children who are deprived of regular educational facilities because of the war. Over 30,000 youngsters, many of them homeless, undernourished, and poorly clothed have been enrolled in the Bible clubs. Instruction in the Bible, together with the basic elements of education, are given daily. Classes are held outdoors and in some Korean church buildings under the leadership of Christian seminary students and graduates, and war widows. The project is made possible by gifts to the relief budget of the Presbyterian Mission in Korea.

On the Sunday preceding Christmas a caravan of modern pilgrims leaves rural Sanger, California, on a fifty-five-mile journey to the spectacular redwood forest of the Sierra-Nevada Mountains. There among the towering sequoia giants, the worshippers participate in devotional services. The fifty-car caravan moves along the flat San Joaquin Valley, then up a winding road into the area of the big trees. At 6,500 feet it turns off the main highway through Kings Canyon National Park and descends slowly a quarter-mile into the General Grant Grove.

Among the caravan passengers are the leaders of the annual "trek to the tree," representatives of church, civic, educational, veterans, and other organizations in the central California community. With them are visitors from other parts of the state and some from scattered parts of the country. This year the principal speaker is the Reverend Jesse H. Baird, president of San Francisco Theological Seminary, Moderator of the General Assembly in 1948.

The Church in Korea: Nothing Stops Young Nak

One of the world's great Presbyterian churches is Young Nak Church in Seoul, Korea (P.L., Feb. 3, '51). Although its prewar congregation of more than 3,000 has been broken and scattered by three years of fighting, Young Nak's influence and activities have spread throughout the Republic of South Korea. From Young Nak's able pastor, Dr. Kyung Chik Han, comes this recent report on the work of his church. —THE EDITORS

Because it has been more than three months since the truce was signed, let me report to you on the situation out here now. For one thing, Seoul is crowded again. Just last week two shiploads of Christians came back from Cheju Island. Another two shiploads arrived at Pusan also. About 700 families—approximately 2,500 people all together—returned to Pusan and Seoul. These people had been sent to the Island in the early part of 1951. The problem of shelter is very acute here, but they wanted to come back anyway. And now our churches are being filled again with these returning members. Here in Young Nak we have two morning services every Sunday.

When we look back the past three years, we are very grateful, because God has been with us all this time. Led by his providence, we have been able to plant and permanently establish three new churches. Our Pusan congregation has built a permanent sanctuary out of granite. Although most of the people have returned to Seoul, we have a congregation of only about 500 people here. The same thing is true with our Taegu congregation. About 300 people meet every Sunday, but they also can support their own church. They have recently bought a property which is suitable for a church. Our people on Cheju Island are building a stone church there now, but it will take about three months to complete. Only sixty families are still remaining there in order to finish the job. We do not know how many of them will permanently settle there. Therefore, our Seoul church is planning to send a home missionary there to build up a congregation,



Young Nak Church's impressive building still stands today despite the war.

evangelizing the Islanders. So we are thankful for His way of blessing our people.

Our orphanage on that Island is still there. The children are anxious to come back to Seoul, but our government advises us to wait until next spring. These children are a bit jealous of those who are here in the Seoul orphanage. We hope that it will not be too long before they will be able to come back and join us. One of our problems is that prices are too high because of lack of materials and inflation.

We are praying and planning to open a new widows' home here in Seoul. The Tabitha Home in Pusan will stay on. There are so many needy and helpless widows in Seoul and in our own church. So many of them come to church and ask for help, but we can't do much just now. But we have decided to open a home here also. We need at least \$10,000 to provide a shelter for about thirty families. The weather is already pretty cold and we simply cannot just sit down with folded hands.

The Presbyterian Seminary moved back to Seoul from Taegu last month. The Taikwang Boys' High School and Posung Girls' High School all moved back here from Pusan, although a few classes are still being taught there. Our government agencies, colleges, universities, and other institutions have practically all come back to Seoul

once again. But as you know, our Communist enemy is only about thirty miles away. They are having prepolitical conferences in Pae-munjom, but even this meeting does not seem to be going anywhere. As a matter of fact, our people do not have much expectation in this conference. Nobody knows what is coming next. We certainly are living between cataclysms. But we Christians are not discouraged or afraid. For we live by faith, not by sight. We simply trust in Him and go forward to carry out his will on this war-torn land. God set an open door for Christians today in Korea. We only hope and pray that we may be faithful servants in this needy and tragic hour. So please pray for us, so that we may not fail in this great task for his Kingdom.

It was our privilege to have Dr. Charles T. Leber, the general secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church U.S.A., in our pulpit recently to speak to our people. He brought us a message of comfort and great encouragement. About a month ago Dr. Luther Holcomb of Dallas, Texas, visited our church and also spoke to us. It is our privilege to have distinguished guests from America once in a while.

Finally I want to express our profound appreciation for all that America and her people have meant to us. May the Lord bless you all.

—KYUNG CHIK HAN

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EDITORIAL

IT IS TOO SOON to forget Korea. President Rhee's resounding rejection of a status of neutrality for his nation underscored the point, just in case it needed emphasis. His September 28 blast came in response to a story which originated with Thomas J. Hamilton, United Nations reporter for the *New York Times*. Four days earlier the *Times* had featured Hamilton's report that the United States plans to offer Russia and China a choice between two courses of action on Korea. If the communists continue to block the unification of Korea, as they have done since 1945, we will continue to base large forces there. But if they will agree to the unification and independence of Korea, plus the withdrawal of all foreign troops, we will be prepared to join in an international guarantee of Korea's neutrality. The source of the story was not indicated, but the *Times* unquestionably had good reason for regarding it as reliable. So did President Rhee, who declared in Seoul: "We cannot take seriously any proposal for the neutralization of Korea so long as we have powerful aggressor nations which are left unpunished and unconverted from their violent ways. Even if all members of the United Nations should guarantee our neutrality, we would not accept the status since so many nations are undecided on whether to stand on the communist or democratic side, whereas the whole Soviet bloc is armed for aggressive warfare." He said he expects to "resume the battle" if the political conference does not meet his demands in 90 days, and expects us to back his course of action. President Rhee's statement indicates that we should not try to impose any settlement without consulting him. But are we going to permit him to dictate to us? A free and united Korea, with all foreign troops withdrawn and a binding agreement assuring its neutral status, is, from our point of view, better worth risking than any possible alternative.

Rhee Refuses a Neutral Status

hard to find. One was the Pyrrhic victory won by the United States in the exclusion of India from the talks. The bitter controversy between us and the British Commonwealth nations over this question revealed a point of weakness in the Western community which the communists were quick to exploit. Chou En Lai jumped into the breach with an ultimatum, delivered on the eve of the new session of the United Nations Assembly. He demanded that the world organization reconsider the whole matter and permit not only India but a whole raft of communist nations to enter the political conference. More than that, the agenda was to be expanded to include many other matters than Korea. This move got no support, which probably did not surprise Chou. But it threw the responsibility for the failure to meet back at the allies, and Chou was content to leave it there. So far our state department does not seem greatly disturbed either. But there is light on the horizon in the reaffirmation by Churchill on September 29 that his May eleventh proposal of a top level conference between the United States, Britain, Russia and France still stands, and in India's effort to persuade the United Nations Assembly to endorse the Churchill proposal.

Communists Violate Religious Liberty

Communists Violate Religious Liberty

TWELVE YEARS in prison was the sentence imposed by a Polish military tribunal on Roman Catholic Bishop Kacmarek of Kielce. At the same time, three priests were convicted and given terms of from six to ten years. A nun who confessed "unconditionally" was released. The Communist reports of the trial said all confessed to espionage for the Vatican and the United States, to hostility to the communist regime, and to "diversionary activities," whatever they may be. This calls for four observations. First, the court was a military tribunal, which suggests that the regime did not trust a civil court to hand down the verdict it had determined to impose. Second, the report of what happened came through Communist official channels, which can be expected to transmit the truth only when it happens to coincide with official desires, which is rarely. Third, with both the judicial and informational processes corrupted, it is impossible to know for a certainty that the alleged confessions were actually made or that, if made, they correspond with the facts. Our own returning prisoners of war in Korea have told once more how untrue confessions are extracted by refinements of torture, and A.P. Correspondent William Oatis has described with a good reporter's meticulous attention to detail how he was

Will the Korean Talks Be Held?

AT THE U.N. the conviction grows that the political conference on the future of Korea may not be convened by October 28. If it is not held by that date, it may not meet for some time. It will be recalled that the holding within 90 days of a political conference to determine the future of Korea was a principal condition of the truce agreement. Sixty days are gone and pessimism concerning the possibility that the mounting difficulties will be overridden in the time remaining grows. The reasons are not

reduced to an abject automaton in a Czechoslovakian prison. Finally, the charge that the bishop and his priests were engaged in espionage for the Vatican and the United States illustrates once more the disservice rendered to the church by those who advocate sending an American ambassador to the Vatican because it constitutes the "best listening post in Europe" and "a source of information about the iron curtain countries." We hope a way can be found to file a protest at the United Nations against this violation of religious freedom in Poland.

No Permits for Promiscuity!

THIS WEEK the newspapers are again filled with the pictures and clamor incident upon another union of Hollywood celebrities, both of whom have wed several times previously. Sometimes the woman is shown with her children, each of whom has a different father, and with the shop-worn character who proposes to succeed the earlier glamor boys in her life. To continue to refer to unions of this kind as marriages is to degrade the word beyond recognition. They are not marriages, regardless of what is written in the law. When vows have been broken three, four or five times, there can be no serious intention to keep them when they are taken again. When this stage is reached, the parties are in effect asking society to provide legal sanction for the state of promiscuity in which they have chosen to live. Society has no right to grant such sanction. It has the duty to uphold the sanctity and stability of marriage and to resist corruption of its moral standards. One way it could do this would be to limit the number of marriages which could be contracted by persons whose previous unions had ended in divorce. Where draw the line? We suggest that further marriage licenses be denied to persons whose failure in three previous attempts at marriage has been attested to by the divorce courts. The same principle could be applied as that which is used by several states in dealing with incorrigible criminals: regardless of the crime, the fourth conviction is for life. Limiting the number of marriages it would be possible to enter into successively would not clear up the moral smog which darkens Hollywood and certain levels of society. But it would say to the young people who are most likely to be influenced by motion picture and television stars that civil society agrees with the church that marriage is an "honorable estate, instituted by God . . . and therefore is not by any to be entered into unadvisedly or lightly; but reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly and in the fear of God."

Do We Follow The French?

IF ALL the women and children, as well as all the men, in the United States do not become beer drinkers, it will not be the fault of the brewers and their highly paid advertising talent. The target of their current drive is the family shopper, the mother. This effort to bend the moral standards of the home so that "beer belongs" is well financed and is getting results. In 1951 an expenditure of \$100 million on advertising sold over 83 million barrels of beer, costing the consumers about \$4½ billion. So ad-

vertising took \$1.20 a barrel. In 1952, according to the Research Company of America, the brewers spent from \$1.35 to \$1.40 a barrel and sold over 84 million barrels. A good deal of this appeal was unforgettably burned into the minds of children and adolescents through 24 million television sets. Where is this to end? One answer is supplied by France, which has 2,850 alcoholics per 100,000 of the population. In France one person out of five lives on the production or distribution of alcohol. The traffic is politically so powerful that it controls the government. France has to import sugar, but its beets are not made into sugar; they are turned into alcohol, which is not needed. Grape and beet culture are expanded out of all reasonable relation to the demand and political pressure is used to make the government buy the surplus, even if the surplus is destroyed. The government collects around 55 billion francs in excise taxes, according to a French writer who does not dare to use his own name when he writes in the *New York Times* about this problem. It spends 130 to 135 billion francs on hospital expenses, social insurance, accidents and loss of working hours incident to the consumption of alcohol. Nevertheless France shamelessly continues to spend 6,430 billion francs annually on drink, even when she has to ask for help in Indo-China and elsewhere. This loss of self-respect, this corrosion of the French character, should warn the United States, which leads the world with 3,952 alcoholics per 100,000 people. A good way to put the warning into effect is to support the effort of the National Temperance and Prohibition Council to outlaw liquor advertising.

Overseas Service Makes Tangled Law

ANOTHER of the entanglements in which this country is becoming involved as it takes on global responsibilities has to do with the punishment of U.S. soldiers for crimes committed while overseas. Senator Bricker is aroused over the agreements which have been made with other countries that American soldiers who commit crimes against civilians while serving in those countries shall be tried by the courts there. He says that these Americans are not in the countries where their acts occur of their own free will, and that they deserve the protection of American law and American courts. We will not be surprised if a majority of the members of Congress agree with him when Congress reassembles. If they do, they may try to force the administration to cancel the present agreements. We would not expect nations like Britain and France to do so without strong resistance. Another kind of case is that of Lieutenant George Schreiber, now under a life sentence in Tokyo after conviction by a court-martial of ordering an enlisted man to shoot a Korean suspected of thieving from an ammunition dump. This is much simpler. What it amounts to, essentially, is public pressure, whipped up by newspapers and seized on by politicians, to demand that no American shall be held to stern account for anything done to a Korean under the stress of war. A much more involved case is that of former Sergeant Toth. Toth was out of uniform and working in Pittsburgh when the airforce seized him and took him back to Korea for a court-martial on the charge of complicity in the murder of the same alleged Korean

one to Arab-American relations by the appointment of Eric Johnson to go to the Middle East to explore the possibilities of a TVA-type development. Iraq promptly declared he was *persona non grata*, and if it had not been for the calm of Charles Malik he might not have been permitted to land in Lebanon. Now every effort should be made to bring both sides together to reach an agreement which will stabilize the situation. The suggestion sponsored by Sumner Welles, former undersecretary of state, and others may point out the line along which an agreement will be reached. It provides \$800 million for a long-term effort to create a viable Middle East economy that will raise the living standards of both Arabs and Israelis and will resettle 872,000 Arab refugees, partly at Israeli expense.

Prisoners of War

NOT THE LEAST peculiar feature of the peculiar Korean war is that which concerns prisoners. For the past two years, the fate and the desires of these prisoners of war have been a major factor in the struggle. For a year their future constituted the principal visible reason why the fighting continued. Both sides tried hard to convert the hapless men who had fallen into their hands. Our side succeeded so spectacularly that half of the 140,000 North Koreans and Chinese in our pens defected and said they would never return to communist control. This made the communists declare they must be forcibly repatriated. The allies stood firm and after a year the communists surrendered the point.

It was agreed that prisoners who refused repatriation would be handed over to a commission of "neutrals" under whose vigilant eye "persuaders" might try to reconvert their former countrymen. Then President Rhee endangered the whole arrangement by ordering his men to free ex-communists whom they were guarding. Thousands escaped. It was only when the communists were persuaded that the treachery was Rhee's, and not that of the United Nations command, that the truce was finally signed. Now the welkin rings with the frenzied protests of the prisoners against having to listen to persuaders and the loud wails of the Czech and Polish delegates because the Swiss, Swedish and Indian delegates on the prisoner commission refuse to permit the use of force to compel the prisoners to listen.

I

Altogether this extraordinary phase of the Korean struggle raises a number of questions which should at least be asked and if possible answered. One is, How did it happen that our side captured perhaps ten times as many prisoners as did the communists? Part of the answer is that the communists were outmaneuvered at the Inchon landing and in the subsequent war-of-movement phase in the first year of the struggle. But another important part of the explanation is low communist morale. Until the end of the fighting these surrenders showed that the communists could not trust their soldiers. This fact will have to be taken into account by the communists before they renew their aggression here or elsewhere.

In Korea our side took advantage of this state of mind and used surrender leaflets and other devices to encourage it. What did these leaflets promise? They promised that if the communist soldier surrendered, he would be given merciful treatment and would be saved from his tyrannical masters. In the course of time, more and more communist soldiers learned of these promises, resolved to take advantage of them at the first opportunity. Some of them had come under the influence of Christian missions, whose main activity had been in North Korea.

When the communists surrendered they were taken to Kojé island, south of Korea, for detention in what was for a time the largest prisoner-of-war camp in history. Why did so many prisoners defect from communism at Kojé and come over to our side? There were several reasons. First, the prisoners received decent treatment, contrary to what their communist officers had told them. Copies of the Geneva convention on treatment of prisoners of war were posted everywhere in the camp. Second, they learned the truth about what had been going on in their countries and in the world through a well planned educational program. Every man had an opportunity to take part in educational activities designed to meet his needs. Third, Korean and Chinese pastors and Protestant, Catholic and even Buddhist missionaries were encouraged to conduct religious services and classes. These were largely attended.

All this activity on the part of the prisoners was entirely voluntary, but it was not incidental. The United Nations knew that the communists were attempting to indoctrinate the prisoners they held and deliberately set out to beat them at their game. If the war was mainly concerned with what went on in the minds of men, we had no reason to fear the outcome. An unpublicized pilot study was made of a representative group of prisoners. It revealed what remained in the minds of the prisoners from communist propaganda, what experiences the communists had built upon, what elements of truth and what elements of falsehood made up the mental furnishings of the typical soldier.

Then an educational program was designed to give the prisoners the truth. A whole series of textbooks was written, printed and distributed by tens of thousands. Theatricals, visual aids, radio and every sort of voluntary educational method was used under the direction of specialists from American universities. The result was that about three-fourths of the Chinese and one-half of the North Korean prisoners of war repudiated communism and declared that they would die rather than return to communist control.

But what about the riots which occurred in the Kojé camp which finally had to be suppressed with considerable bloodshed? They originated with the hard core communist officers' group, who refused to participate in any of the activities named and who watched with growing alarm what was going on. These men tried and partly succeeded in organizing an underground command in the camp. They staged a resistance movement to the mind-changing process that was going on. During this period the Kojé camp was the scene of one of the most intense ideological struggles ever to take place. The communists used every means, including murder, to silence their opponents. But this only aroused growing reaction to their point of view. Leaders in opposition to the communist underground

were Korean and Chinese Christians, including a few pastors who had been conscripted. In some cases they asked to be transferred to compounds in which the communists seemed to have the upper hand so that they could contest, at the risk of their lives, for the truth.

II

When the communists discovered how badly the battle of ideas was going from their point of view, they staged the bloody riots which got worldwide attention. They could have had no hope of seizing control of the camp, but they must have sought to deflect the world's attention from their ideological defeat and to arouse public opinion against the camp command because of the force it would have to use in suppressing the riots. In this they succeeded. Even the American correspondents fell into the trap and our papers were full of demands that our command be punished because it allowed a state of affairs out of which such an uprising could come. To this day it has not dawned on the American public that the humane treatment given the prisoners of Kojé had anything to do with the great ideological victory that was won there.

There is now good reason for thinking that the Kojé underground was directed by the communist negotiators at Panmunjom. So the riots were the result of a top-level decision, and this characterizes other actions concerned with prisoners. Why did the communist command insist for a year, even at the expense of continuing a war of which they were as sick as was the United Nations, and at the cost of their own humiliation, that prisoners must be repatriated by force if necessary? Their main reason, in our opinion, was that they were determined to make an example of those who had defected. The communist cannot concede that any communist may weigh the merits of his system against any other, or that any communist may turn away from communism and live. To maintain sagging morale among the soldiers at the front and to keep the knowledge of this defection from seeping through to the civilian population, they had to lay hands on the lost prisoners.

The same reasons, operating in reverse, compelled our side to resist forcible repatriation. We had given our word and that must not be broken. Every man who had surrendered had trusted us with his life, and that trust must be honorably kept. But beyond that another consideration loomed in growing importance. If we were now to turn these men back to their death, we could be very sure that the world would never forget this treachery and that it would cost numberless additional lives in the future. For the struggle between communism and the free world would continue, but henceforth few men would believe that anything was to be gained by surrender to our side. They would fight to the death, and communist morale would be given a powerful shot in the arm by our action. On the other hand, if we maintained our record of dealing in good faith with prisoners, the communists would recognize that they ran a big risk of losing their soldiers if they came near our men, and so would limit their aggressions.

The "persuasion" now going on in the neutral zone at Panmunjom was agreed to as a means by which the communists could save face in signing the truce agreement. One of the 23 Americans who had refused to come home

has changed his mind, and a few of the thousands of ex-communists have changed their minds a second time and gone north. Some reports indicate that these are believed to be communists who were planted among the defectors to lead them back to the north. There is no way of predicting what will happen, but we shall be surprised if any substantial number change their minds again and return to North Korea or China.

One reason is that the prisoners are in a situation where they are encouraged to check on the truth or falsity of what they are told. When the communist persuaders told the Chinese that Chiang Kai-shek is dead and Formosa is ruled by Peiping, they were quickly exposed as liars. On the other hand, if they are confined to telling the truth, they cannot win. The use of force, for which they appealed, was ruled out also. The majority of the international commission decided prisoners could not be compelled to listen. It is significant of the nature of communism that the Polish and Czech delegates voted for force. It is significant in another direction that on this issue the Indian delegate cast his vote with the delegates from Switzerland and Sweden. He thus proved that the charges of communist sympathies made against him by South Koreans and echoed in the American press have no foundation. The conduct of the armed forces of India, which are guarding the prisoner camps, is also disproving the South Korean thesis that India is hostile to democracy.

III

The issues involved in the prisoner question are highly important issues, and the general line which the United Nations has followed deserves to be better understood and more widely defended than has been the case so far. This experience proves that since the final settlement of conflicts is in fact being made in the minds of men, our side need not fear the outcome if we faint not in our loyalty to truth. It proves that every man makes a difference, that we must treat men as men, making no exception because of color or even because a man may have been caught up in the communist drive for power. If he is dealt with honorably and with full respect for his status as a human being, a child of God, he will usually choose voluntarily the right course and follow it, no matter what the cost.

We recognize that some of the consequences of the initial decision to lay the truth before these prisoners have been undesirable. But the good that may ultimately result may easily outweigh the evils. These men, who had all been subjected to communist indoctrination, proved they were still reasoning, perceptive, volitional human beings. In repudiating communism they exposed the hidden weakness of an ideology that had hitherto seemed invincible, and proved that democratic and Christian ideas are more powerful.

If, beginning in Korea, the tide which has been sweeping across Asia starts to recede, it is highly probable that future historians will locate the decisive conflict on no battlefield, but in the victory which was won behind the barbed wire on Kojé island. But it is hardly likely that this will happen unless the people of the United Nations, and particularly of the United States, realize the meaning of what has happened and build it into their policy. When they do so, they will place less faith in arms and more in

WE DON'T KNOW who was responsible for the form in which the press was told that the United States intended to use its occupation forces in South Korea to speed the rehabilitation of that devastated country. But the announcement seemed almost contrived to produce the howls of protest which immediately arose and to make a scapegoat of John Foster Dulles. Here, for example, is the way the story began on the front page of the *New York Times*: "A plan, endorsed by President Eisenhower, by which U. S. military forces in Korea would be used as labor battalions to build South Korean roads, schools and hospitals was revealed by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today to ambassadors representing nations allied with the U.S. in the Korean war." No wonder Senator Saltonstall and Senator Kefauver denounced the plan in the Senate. And no wonder that the White House hastily issued a denial. "Labor battalions" meant to the American public pick-and-shovel work for American troops drafted overseas—and our people want nothing of that sort. Yet,

Rocky Road to Peace

THE ROAD to peace is long and rocky. Dag Hammarskjöld, secretary general of the United Nations, made this point recently in his first annual report. He asked members to view the work of the United Nations as a continuing process, and not as a series of single dramatic acts. He pointed out that its effectiveness as an instrument of reconciliation depends largely on "the solution of the underlying economic and social problems that are behind the pressures leading to economic conflict." He declared that the processes leading to settlement of outstanding issues "are usually slow and it may be necessary to bear with fortitude and patience a succession of painful disappointments, extending sometimes over a period of years, before acceptable compromises are reached on strongly contested questions involving national policies and interests."

I

This is a timely word, coming at the beginning of a momentous series of international developments. On August 17 the General Assembly of the United Nations convenes to consider the approaching conference for political settlement in Korea. While it is clear that a conference with a restricted membership would be more likely to produce results for peace, it is impossible to see how admission to this political conference can be restricted. On the Communist side, it is as certain as anything can be that the North Koreans and the Chinese will be represented. The Russians, who are believed to have set off the Korean war and are known to have supplied the Chinese and North Koreans with their war material, should be compelled to come. On the United Nations side, each of the score of nations that made direct contributions of manpower or material will have a right to be represented. Indian soldiers will be guarding the non-Communist prisoners, and so India will have reason to sit at the conference table. And Japan, a great nation whose interests are as deeply involved as it is possible for those of any nation to

be, should be included, although she will probably be barred. A conference consisting of so many nations will be incapable of acting rapidly if, indeed, it is capable of acting at all. Yet this one, by the insistence of President Rhee and with our apparent agreement, is limited to a life of ninety days.

How limit the agenda of a conference at which so many nations are represented? The limitation of subject matter would also appear necessary to its success, yet such limitation likewise will be difficult. Mr. Dulles has repeatedly declared that we are not prepared even to discuss the admission of Communist China to the United Nations and will not permit her entry. The status of Formosa is similarly outside the pale of present debate. But how prevent debate over a settlement in Korea from leading to a discussion of a general Far Eastern settlement? Korea and Indo-China are directly linked, for a peace in the north will release forces for war in the south. And developments in Burma, in Siam and in Malaya are similarly related.

Moreover, a settlement in Asia is dependent on at least the possibility of agreement in Europe. Ever since the Korean war broke out we have seen it wax and wane in direct phase with developments in Germany. During the two-year grind of armistice discussions at Panmunjom, hopes rose and fell in clear sequence with events on the other side of the Eurasian land mass. This means that it is impossible to isolate the decision which must be made concerning Korea. On the other hand, if a settlement is possible there, agreement should be attainable in relation to vital differences elsewhere.

II

This global interdependence of issues, resulting from the planetary strategy of the cold war on both sides, is causing Washington, London and Paris to deal in gingerly fashion with the Russian reply to our proposal for a meeting of Big Four ministers for foreign affairs. The Soviet note of August 5 accepted the proposal for a Big Four meeting, but apparently sought to make it preliminary to a Big Five meeting, with China included. This kind of answer put the anti-Communist alliance on an embarrassing spot. If the conference we proposed were to be held and were to reach agreement on the future of Germany, a new conference including China might be feasible. But the allies could hardly agree now to enter such a conference without knowing more than we now know concerning Russian intentions.

It will be recalled that last May Prime Minister Churchill strongly urged an immediate top-level Big Four conference. Then the first phase of the post-Stalin friendliness was at its height. The United States refused to enter such a meeting. The state department insisted we would wait on Russian deeds to demonstrate the real Russian intentions. Some deeds occurred, but we said these were not sufficient. We took this line in spite of the fact that in April President Eisenhower, in the most notable address he has given since becoming the chief executive, asked: "What is the Soviet Union ready to do? Whatever the answer may be, let it be plainly spoken. The hunger for peace is too great, the hour in history too late, for any government to mock men's hopes with mere words and promises and gestures." T. MURPHY MURPHY POTEAU.

South Korean Rehabilitation Off to a Bad Start

IAN CENTURY

August 19, 1953

WE DON'T KNOW who was responsible for the form in which the press was told that the United States intended to use its occupation forces in South Korea to speed the rehabilitation of that devastated country. But the announcement seemed almost contrived to produce the howls of protest which immediately arose and to make a scapegoat of John Foster Dulles. Here, for example, is the way the story began on the front page of the *New York Times*: "A plan, endorsed by President Eisenhower, by which U. S. military forces in Korea would be used as labor battalions to build South Korean roads, schools and hospitals was revealed by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today to ambassadors representing nations allied with the U.S. in the Korean war." No wonder Senator Saltonstall and Senator Kefauver denounced the plan in the Senate. And no wonder that the White House hastily issued a denial. "Labor battalions" meant to the American public pick-and-shovel work for American troops drafted overseas—and our people want nothing of that sort. Yet,

as the White House disavowal made plain, what Mr. Dulles and the President had been planning was to use the immense quantities of heavy construction machinery which the army has already taken to Korea and the skills of the engineers and other technicians as "assistance to the South Korean government" in a task for which it must have help. The "labor battalion" work would be done by South Koreans, just as most of it has been while the fighting was in progress. We do not believe that anything else was ever contemplated. Such use of the materials and talents this country already has in Korea, which would be unused otherwise, seems plain good sense. Certainly there would be no "forced labor" about it. The uproar over the original announcement, however, has given Korean rehabilitation a black eye before it can even get started, and it has left Mr. Dulles in an embarrassing position. There seems to be a determined effort under way to drive Mr. Dulles from the state department. We don't say that the form in which this plan was announced was part of that effort, but it could have been. And if we were Mr. Dulles, we would find out.

On the holy ground

Then he gets so mad that he works himself up to a rousing climax:

Christian, up and smite them!

Now we are getting somewhere! All the world loves a solid smite. The sermon gets interesting when the smite comes up.

Someone ought to get up a reading list that would increase the blood pressure. Bertrand Russell would be on it, certainly, with all his irritations to the devout. John Dewey should appear in his more readable manifestations. Also, how about Corliss Lamont's *Illusion of Immortality*? That might shoot some adrenalin into the blood for a sermon on eternal life that would not be soporific. Another good book would be *Man and His Gods*, by Homer W. Smith. That is one of the liveliest attacks on the Christian religion in many years, written with skill, scholarship and gusto. Professor Smith does not think much of Jehovah and not much more of Jesus. It is fairly easy to catch him off his